NOVEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3355.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1794.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Bedford, October 21, 1794.

Parole,
Countersign.

TO-morrow, at the hour of eight in the morning, the light corps will advance: Major General Morgan will lead the one, acting with the left wing, and Major General Frelinghuysen the one with the right wing. On the next day, at the same hour, the army will move in two columns—the right wing, composed of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania lines, forming the right column, under the immediate command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin; the left wing, composed of the Maryland and Virginia lines, forming the left column, with the Commander in Chief.—The Quarter Master General will continue with the right wing, and the proper officers in his department and in the department of forage, attended with a sufficient number of axe-men, must accompany the light corps, under whose protection they are to prepare all necessaries for the army.—Abundance of straw must be ready for the troops, inasmuch as their health greatly depends on their sleeping dry and warm. The utmost regularity must be preserved on the march, and in the mode of encampment, which must always be in two lines, with the Cavalry in the centre, unless prohibited by the nature of the ground. Dragoons are dreadful in light and impotent in darkness—their safety during night must therefore be regarded. The Artillery to move as a park, and march in the centre. Constant communication must be preserved between the light corps and the main body, and between the respective columns, with all other precautions necessary to protect the troops from surprise and insult.

Whatever may be the professions of the Insurgents, they are not to be regarded.—Men who have acted a part so atrocious will chearfully add to their guilt, if it can be done with impunity. Carelessness in the conduct of the army will invite attempts upon it, and produce war, while vigilance in the conduct of it will arrest the one and the other.

The different columns will be precise in the execution of the daily marches assigned to them respectively; and if, from unavoidable accidents, either shall fall short one day, the deficiency is to be made up the next day, otherwise the mutuality in operation will be lost, and the army will be exposed to the disgrace and evils of discordant movements.—The particular routes, with the necessary instructions, will be given to the commanding Generals, and will of course form the rule of their conduct.

When the right wing reaches————it will divide into two columns—The New-Jersey line, and brigade of Cavalry, under Brigadier White, forming one column, to be commanded by his Excellency Governor Howell, will take a direction to the right, while the Pennsylvania line, with a light corps, will pursue the original route, under the order of Governor Mifflin. When these columns divide, the right will move from their right, and the left from their left. Chosen parties of horse must follow the rear of each wing, to arrest stragglers from the line, and to protect the property of individuals, to the due preservation of which, in every respect, the utmost attention is to be paid by officers of every rank.

The President of the United States being about to return to the seat of government, has been pleased to direct to the Commander in Chief to present to the army his affectionate wishes for their welfare and happiness. In no way can the very grateful command be as fully executed as by publishing the very words of the President, which are accordingly subjoined.

United States, Bedford, October 20, 1794.

To Henry Lee, Esq; Commander in Chief of the Militia Army, on its march against the Insurgents in certain western counties of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

Being about to return to the seat of government, I cannot take my departure without conveying, through you, to the army under your command, the very high sense I entertain of the enlightened and patriotic zeal for the Constitution and Laws, which has led them chearfully to quit their families and homes, and the comforts of private life, to undertake, and, thus far, to perform a long and fatiguing march, and to encounter and endure the hardships and privations of a military life. Their conduct hitherto affords a full assurance, that their perseverance will be equal to their zeal, and that they will continue to perform, with alacrity, whatever the full accomplishment of the object of their march shall render necessary.

No citizens of the United States can ever be engaged in a service more important to their country—It is nothing less than to consolidate and preserve the blessings of that revolution which (at much expence of blood and treasure) constituted us a free and independent nation.

It is to give to the world an illustrious example, of the utmost consequence to the cause of mankind. I experience a heartfelt satisfaction in the conviction, that the conduct of the troops throughout will be, in every respect, answerable to the goodness of the cause and the magnitude of the stake.

There is but one point on which I think it proper to add a special recommendation—It is this, that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind, that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them. That the essential principles of free goverment confine the province of the military, when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects--1st. To combat and subdue all who may be found in arms, in opposition to the national will and authority. 2d. To aid and support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice.—The dispensation of this question belongs to the civil magistrate, and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there unviolated.

Convey to my fellow citizens in arms my warm acknowledgements for the readiness with which they have hitherto seconded me in the most delicate and momentuous duty the chief magistrate of a free people can have to perform—and add my affectionate wishes for their health, comfort and support. Could my further presence with them have been necessary, or compatible with my civil duties, at a period when the approaching commencement of a session of Congress peculiarly urges me to return to the seat of government, it would not have been withheld—In leaving them I have less regret, as I know I commit them to an able and faithful direction, and that this direction will be ably and faithfully seconded by ALL.

G. WASHINGTON.

To this parental counsel of our beloved chief Magistrate, the Commander begs leave to add the flattering hopes he entertains, that the conduct of the army will justify the favorable anticipations formed of it. Thus shall we establish to ourselves a character the most amiable, and exhibit to posterity a model for all future armies.

Lest, however, some individuals may have crept into the ranks, callous to all the feelings of honour and virtue, and consequently the fair character, so justly due to the great body of the troops, may be snatched from them by the licentiousness of a few, the commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments, and corps, are requested to examine minutely their respective troops, before the army moves, and to dismiss all whom they may deem unworthy of participating in the honorable service into which we have embarked.

Six rounds of ammunition are to be issued to all corps as yet unfurnished. The troops are to draw two day's provisions, on alternate days during the march,—the Pennsylvania and Maryland lines to draw on one day, and the New-Jersey and Virginia lines on the next day. This system will be convenient to the superintendants of provision, and consequently tends to secure punctuality in the supplies.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Colonel William Alexander, and Major———Nelson, Deputy Adjutant Generals; Dr. Welford, Surgeon General; Majors Hand, Morgan, and Chetwood, Aids de Camp to the Commander in Chief—They are to be respected accordingly.

It is to be understood that no appointments in the line of the army are to effect appointments of any sort heretofore made.

PITTSBURGH, October 25.

Understanding that a certain publication which appeared in our paper some time ago, containing speeches in imitation of an Indian treaty, and supposed to reflect on the militia of the Jersey's, &c. has been attributed abroad to Mr. Brackenridge, we are ready to declare that Mr. Brackenridge is not the author.

The Printer is sorry that the publication above alluded to has given offence—The author, who has always been an open and avowed advocate against the late violent proceedings, had no other intention than to give to the Commissioners of the United States a representation of the different ideas of the people in this country at that time, without meaning a reflection on any man, or set of men. It is expected that these facts will remove all prejudices that may have taken place.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Greensburgh and township of Hempfield, in the county of Westmoreland, on Wednesday, the 22d of October, 1794, convened for the purpose of giving to the deputies who are to meet at Parkinson's ferry on the 24th instant, such unequivocal assurances of their disposition for submission to the laws, as would enable them to propose and adopt such measures on their behalf as would be decisive in manifesting their sincere regret for, and abhorrence of the late violent measures; and of their firm determination to support and yield obedience to the constitutional laws of their country—The following resolutions were proposed and adopted.

1st. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That it is the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the existing laws of his country.

2d. Resolved, That we discountenance all illegal acts of violence, from whatever motive--and that for redress of grievances the privilege and right of the citizen is to petition, and remonstrate if necessary.

3d. Resolved, That we will support the civil authority and all officers in the lawful exercise of their respective duties; and assist in securing for legal trial all offenders against the laws, when called upon.

4th. Resolved, That the citizens of this town and township will give no opposition to the opening an office of Inspection therein, should the same be contemplated by the government, and that we will use our endeavours to remove improper prejudices, and recommend a peaceable and general submission.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of the preceding resolutions be given to one or more of the deputies for the town or township who are to meet at Parkinson's ferry on Friday the 24th instant, together with a copy of the assurance paper signed by the citizens of this meeting; in order that the same may be laid before the members of the said committee—and that another copy be made out for publication in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that the same be attested by the chairman and clerk of this meeting.

A true copy.

DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

Attest.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

WE, the undernamed citizens of the town of Greensburg and township of Hempfield, in the county of Westmoreland, being desirous of living in peace, and of adopting such measures as appear to us most likely to insure the same in future, as well as to promote the real interests of the country, do severally promise, engage and certify, that we will support, when legally called upon, the civil authority, and all officers in the due execution of their respective powers under the laws of the land, and give our assistance in bringing to legal trial all offenders against the laws; and further, that if an office of inspection for the entering of still's, &c. is opened in the said town or township, or in any other part of the same county, that we will give all necessary support in protecting the same against violence; and such of us as are distillers, and design continuing in the same employment, promise to enter the same, when such office shall be opened; and that we will use our endeavours to defeat all combinations, having for object the disturbance of the public peace and opposition to the laws aforesaid. In witness we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

A true copy.

DAVID MARCHAND, Chairman.

Attest.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Clerk.

N. B. The above assurance or certificate was signed in the course of the evening by 120 citizens, and it is expected the same, or something similar, will be entered into and subscribed in the other townships of the county of Westmoreland; in some parts of the same a similar assurance has been given, and in all it is expected a compliance will take place immediately.

LANSINGBURGH, October 21.

The New York Herald mentions intelligence having been received there of the evacuation of Fort Miamis, by Major Campbell. This report is confirmed by a person of this town who left Montreal Friday before last, who says that the news had been received there direct, and that it was spoken of publicly as having been done, as they term him, "the d—d rebel general," (Wayne.) Our informant further adds, that about a week previous to his leaving Montreal, the garrison and inhabitants had been much alarmed at the disaffection of the Canadians, who went so far as to embody on an island not far from the town, to the number of 7 or 800; their object being, as was supposed, the release of 10 or 12 persons, Canadians, loyalists, and from the United States, who had been imprisoned for words spoken disrespectful of the government. The garrison lay on their arms for several days, and the inhabitants equipped and ordered to appear at a moment's warning; but from the want of resolution in the chiefs of the insurrection, they dispersed, without making any attemps, and all appeared tranquil when he left the place. It was the determination of those within the wall, in case of an assault, to have put the prisoners to death on the attack. The prejudice of the Canadians is so great against the English, it is thought, that had they forced their way into town every person who was not French would have fallen a victim to their fury.

The person further adds, that Col. Fitch, the custom-officer at St. John's, is said to have been too lenient to the illicit traders from the United States, and broken; Patrick Conroy, now fills that office and has adopted the most rigorous measures to prevent any illicit intercourse between the United States and Canada. He is constantly attended by upwards of fifty dependants night and day, who guard all the avenues. Several persons have met with severe losses since the new arrangements.

FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

August 15.

A discussion on the constituing of various committees was interrupted by the introduction of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States,

JAMES MUNROE.

Not being familiarly acquainted with the use of the French language, he asked that one of the Secretaries would be good enough to read the translation of his discourse, which was as follows:

Citizen President, and Representatives of the French People,

My admission into this Assembly, and into the presence of the French nation, (for all citizens of France are here represented) in order to be received as the Representative of the American Republic, affects my sensibility in a manner that I cannot explain. I consider it as a new proof of the friendship and esteem which the French nation has always testified towards its allies, the United States of America.

Republics ought to draw nearer towards each other. In many points of view they have the same interests, but a maxim so generally true is particularly so with respect to the French and American Commonwealths. Their governments have much analogy to each other. They both cherish like principles, and repose on a similar basis, to wit, the unalienable and equal rights of man. The remembrance even of common dangers can but augment their harmony, and cement their union. America has had her days of oppression—of difficulty, and war; but her sons were brave and virtuous, and the storm, which so long obscured her political horizon, is dissipated, and hath left her in the full enjoyment of peace, of liberty and of independence.

France, our ally and our friend, who assisted us in our struggle, is now launched into the same honourable career. And I am happy to be able to add, that whilst the perseverance, the magnanimity, and heroic valour of her troops command the admiration and applauses of an astonished world, the wisdom and the firmness of her councils, equally promise the most fortunate success. America is not an insensible spectatrix of your efforts in the present crisis.---I lay before you, in the declarations of each branch of our government, declarations founded on the affections of the mass of our citizens, the most convincing proof of their sincere attachment for the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the French Republic. Every member of Congress, according to the mode of deliberation established in that body, hath desired the President to inform you of these sentiments, and in fulfilling the desire of the two Houses, I am instructed by the President to add, that they also express his own feelings.

The powers confided to me, being recognized by you---I promise myself the greatest satisfaction in the exercise of my functions, as I am intimately persuaded, that in obeying the impulses of my own heart, and in forming the warmest wishes for the liberty and happiness of the French nation, I shall best explain the wishes and sentiments of my own country, and in doing every thing in my power to preserve and perpetuate the good harmony so happily existing between the two Republics, I shall render the best service to them both.

Towards this object all my efforts shall be directed. If I am fortunate enough to merit the approbation of the two Republics, I shall regard it as the happiest event of my life, and I shall afterwards retire, with the conscious pleasure of having shared feelings with those whose intentions are upright, and who serve the cause of liberty.

The loud and universal applauses which had accompanied the Minister at his entrance, frequently interrupted his discourse.

The Secretary then read his letter of Credence, whereupon the President of the National Convention made the following answer:

The French people have not forgotten that it is to the American people they owe their initiation into the cause of liberty, it was in admiring the sublime insurrection of the American people against that Albion, once so haughty but now so humbled; it was in taking themselves arms to second your courageous efforts, and in cementing your independence by the blood of our bravest warriors, that the French people learned, in their turn, to break the sceptre of tyranny, and to elevate the statue of liberty on the wreck of a throne supported during fourteen centuries only by crimes and by corruption.

How then should it happen that we should not be friends? Why should we not associate the mutual means of prosperity that our commerce and navigation offers to two people freed by each other? But it is not merely a diplomatic alliance. It is the sweetest fraternity, and the most frank at the same time that must unite us; this it is that indeed unites us; and this union shall be for ever indissoluble, as it will be for ever the dread of tyrants, the safeguard of the liberty of the world, and the

preſerver of all the ſocial and philanthrophic virtues.

In bringing to us, citizen, the pledge of this union, ſo dear to us, then could it not fail to be received with the livelieſt emotions. It is now five years ſince an uſurper of the ſovereignty of the people would have received thee with the pride which belongs alone to vice; and he had thought it much to have given to the miniſter of a free people ſome tokens of an inſolent protection. But to day the ſovereign people themſelves, by the organ of their faithful repreſentatives, receive thee; and thou ſeeſt the tenderneſs, the effuſion of ſoul that accompanies this ſimple and touching ceremony. I am impatient to crown thee with the fraternal embrace, which I am ordered to give thee in the name of the French people. Come and receive it in the name of the American people, and let this ſpectacle compleat the annihilation of the laſt hopes of an impious coalition of tyrants.

The miniſter then advanced and mounted up to the Preſident's chair, where he received the embrace, in the midſt of the loudeſt and moſt reiterated plaudits; after which he took his ſeat among the repreſentatives.

The Convention then declared its recognition of the miniſter to the French Republic. The ſpeeches pronounced on the occaſion, were ordered to be tranſlated into all languages; and the American colours were ſuſpended from the roof of the hall of liberty along with thoſe of the French, in teſtimonial of the intimate union of the two people.

Imagination cannot do ſufficient juſtice to this majeſtic ſcene, ſo touching, affecting, and penetrating to every ſpectator. The hall was as full as it could hold; the miniſter himſelf being moſt deeply impreſſed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sunday arrived the ſhip Manchester, Captain Cox, in 52 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came paſſenger in this veſſel, ſays, that the French have taken Queſnoy, Valenciennes, Conde, Sluys, Breda, and Bergen op-Zoom, and were puſhing on to Amſterdam, where it was expected they would have little reſiſtance, as great numbers of the patriots were ready to join them—He confirms the taking of St. Sebaſtian's, &c. with the additional conqueſt of Bilboa.—Stocks kept up in London, through the amazing influx of money and plate from Holland.—Lord Howe was at ſea, with 28 ſail of the line. The Portugueſe ſquadron was returning to Liſbon. This gentleman has brought letters from Mr. Jay, to the Secretary of State.

The Manchester brings London news-papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th of September, from which we have copied the following intelligence.

MAESTRICHT, Aug. 20.

Yeſterday a ſmart engagement took place between the French and the Auſtrians, near the village of Eymael. The French were at firſt repulſed beyond Waing; but the left wing of the Auſtrians which cloſed upon the little town of Borchloon, between Tongres, and St. Tron, at the diſtance of five leagues hence, was obliged to abandon that poſition, after an obſtinate conflict, and loſt as much ground as the right wing had gained. The engagement laſted from day-break till noon.

The Auſtrians took about 200 priſoners, but the exact loſs on both ſides cannot yet be aſcertained.

In other reſpects, the ſituation of affairs has not changed here for this fortnight.

The right bank of the Maes is defended by the Auſtrians, from the Chartreuſe, near Liege, as far as Ruremonde. Their head quarters are ſtill at Fouren le-Comte, at two leagues from hence; and ſeveral thouſands of Auſtrians are alſo encamped from the convent of Litchtenberg, at the diſtance of half a league from this city, in different poſitions, as far as near Canberg.

POLISH FRONTIERS, Aug. 16.

We have advice from Peteſburgh that M. de Calonne met with a moſt gracious reception from the Empreſs.

WEEZEL, Auguſt 23.

The French having taken poſſeſſion of Treves with ten thouſand men, in place of bending their force towards Coblentz, as there was reaſon to ſuppoſe they would do, have choſen another route and are arrived at Blanckenſtein and Munſter- Eiffel. It is not known waether it is their intention to move towards Bonn and the Rhine, or to attempt a junction with the army of the North. Mean while, the communication with Luxembourg is cut off.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Inſtructions to the Command-
George R. ers of all Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may
(*L. S.*) have Letters of Marque againſt France, given at our Court at St. James's the eighteenth day of Auguſt, 1794, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign.

WHEREAS by an article of our inſtructions to the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, having Letters of Marque againſt France, given at our Court at St. James's, the eighth day of June, 1793, we thought fit to declare, that it ſhould be lawful to ſtop and detain all ſhips, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France, or any port occupied by the armies of France, and to ſend them to ſuch ports as ſhould be moſt convenient, in order that ſuch corn, meal, or flour, might be purchaſed on behalf of our government, and the ſhips be releaſed after ſuch purchaſe, and after a due allowance for freight, or that the maſters of ſuch ſhips giving due ſecurity, to be approved by our court of admiralty, ſhould be permitted to proceed to diſpoſe of their cargoes of corn, meal, or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with us. We, not judging it expedient to continue for the preſent the purchaſe of ſaid cargoes, on behalf of our government, are pleaſed to revoke the ſaid article, until our further order therein, and to declare, that the ſame ſhall no longer remain in force. But we ſtrictly enjoin all commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers to obſerve the remaining articles of the ſaid inſtructions, and likewiſe all other inſtructions which we have iſſued and which ſtill continue in force. G. R.

By letters from Leghorn of the 15th ult. we learn, that on the 9th, the Spaniſh fleet under Admiral Langara, conſiſting of fourteen ſail of the line and ſix frigates, gun boats, fire ſhips, &c. had arrived off the Hieres Iſlands, and was to proceed to join Admiral Hotham, who continued to block up the French ſquadron in Gouan Bay.

The Blandford, Morris, from Clyde to Virginia, is taken by the French.

September 3.

Official accounts were yeſterday received of the ſurrender of SLUYS on the 26th. It is ſuppoſed that it ſurrendered by Capitulation. The firing heard on Saturday in that quarter, and was it is ſuppoſed to proceed from the French works before that place, muſt have been from the attack of the enemy upon ſome other place in that vicinity, probably Ardenburg, Yſendick, or Fort Phillipine.

For the ſafety of Fluſhing few apprehenſions need be entertained, as it is protected by a ſtrong Naval Force. The South Bank of the Scheldt, however, will probably ſoon be entirely in the poſſeſſion of the enemy.

Twelve, Noon.

We ſtop the preſs to ſtate the arrival, this forenoon, of Major Macdonald from the Britiſh army in Holland, which he left on Friday laſt.

On Thurſday the whole army moved from the camp at Ooſterhout on the route to Bois le Duc, which the French were approaching in great force.

A prodigious fall of rain took place previous to the movement of the Britiſh Army, which has rendered the Country round Breda a perfect marſh; a circumſtance that will effectually impede the progreſs of the French army in that quarter.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg reſigns, it is ſaid, the command of the Auſtrian army, by his own requeſt. The Arch duke Charles of Auſtria will ſucceed him, and have Generals Clairfayt, Beaulieu and Mack, under him.

The Emperor is ſaid to have reſolved upon the moſt vigorous proſecution of the War, and to have accepted the propoſals of our Court.

The laſt letters from Paris ſtate, that Sir John Lambert, Le Cauteux the bankers, and the daughters of Sourtelles, have been releaſed from confinement, Deleſſart, the banker, has been committed to Conciergerie.

September 4.

Yeſterday Major Macdonald arrived from the Britiſh army, which he left on Friday laſt. On Thurſday the Duke of York moved from his poſition behind Breda, towards Bois le Duc. The reaſon of this movement is that Breda is now ſuppoſed to be in a complete ſtate of defence, and that the French are approaching Bois le Duc in great force.

Yeſterday the four commiſſioners from Corſica, had a private interview with the Duke of Portland, at his houſe in Piccadilly.

Such has been the want of neceſſaries in the Pruſſian camp before Warſaw, that even garden ſtuff has been brought from the moſt diſtant provinces in Sileſia. The lateſt letters from Warſaw mention that the king of Pruſſia's head quarters had been removed to a greater diſtance from the Poliſh intrenchments. A great quantity of heavy artillery was expected from Brieſlaw and other places. Many private letters complain of a great mortality in the Pruſſian army in conſequence of the flux.

From the London Gazette.

Horſe Guards, September 2, 1794.

By a diſpatch which has been received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from the right hon. lord Mulgrave, dated Fluſhing, Auguſt 29, 1794, it appears that the garriſon of Sluys ſurrendered to the enemy on the 26th of that month. The terms of the capitulation have not hitherto been received.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, to Mr Stephens, dated Falmouth, Auguſt 29, 1794.

I beg you will inform their lordſhips that I put to ſea with his majeſty's ſquadron under my command on the 7th inſtant, and on the 14th in the evening ſtood to the northward, to obtain information of a French ſquadron of frigates that were ſuppoſed to be cruizing to the weſtward and northward of Scilly; but not having ſeen them I ſtretched over towards the Penmarks, and on the 23d, at four A. M. I diſcovered one of the enemy's frigates, made the ſignal for a general chace, and continued the purſuit until four P. M. when his majeſty's ſhip Diamond, in company with the Artois, Santa Margaritta and Diana, engaged and run her on ſhore near the Penmark rocks, where they left her on beam ends, diſabled and irrecoverably loſt. I underſtand from the report of the ſeveral officers, that ſhe was La Felicite, of 40 guns, upon a cruize, and had left Breſt ſix days.

Having ſeen two ſhips corvettes to windward of Point de Ras, I gave chace in company with his majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, when the enemy ſtood into the Bay D'Hodierne, and anchored off the Garnelle rocks; perceiving my intention of cloſing with them, they got under weigh, and run aground under cover of three batteries. The two ſhips continued engaged till a qurter after ſix P. M. when the corvettes maſts went by the board, and the crews got on ſhore.

I immediately ordered our boats manned and armed, with directions to put themſelves under Sir Edward Pellew's orders, and to let the enemy's ſhips on fire, or otherwiſe deſtroy them; which ſervice was fully performed, he having repreſented to me, that there were from 20 to 30 killed and wounded in the Alert, and a greater number in the l'Eſpion; and that it was impoſſible to remove the wounded to the two frigates, as many of them muſt have ſuffered in ſo doing. For the ſake of humanity, I judged it proper to let them remain, as the enemy veſſels were bilged and ſcuttled, the rocks appearing through their bottoms; and it being impoſſible to get them off, it would have occaſioned much delay; being then only nine leagues from Breſt, I therefore brought away 52 priſoners and ſtood to ſea.

I have great pleaſure in ſaying, that the deſtruction of the French veſſels was obtained with very trifling loſs, as will be ſeen in the margin*; and that every effort was made by the officers and men in the different ſhips, in the execution of their duty, which was performed with the utmoſt alacrity, and will, I truſt, meet with their Lordſhip's approbation.

I beg leave to add, that the ſquadron on the 27th inſtant recaptured the Queen, of London, from Jamaica; alſo the Mary, a brig from New Orleans, bound to London, laden with furs, indigo, &c. &c.

*Diamond, 5 wounded,
Santa Magaritta, 1 wounded.

A liſt of French ſhips of war deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. on the 23d of Auguſt, 1793.

	Guns.	Weight.	Men.
Le Felicite,	40	18 pounders,	350
L'Eſpion	18	9 ditto	200
Alert	18	9 ditto,	200

The two laſt ſhips were formerly in our ſervice.

September 6.

This morning three of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived in Downing Street, with Diſpatches from the Continent, viz. Mr. Biſſico from the Army, Mr. Fabriani with Diſpatches from Earl Spencer at Vienna, and Mr. Cavanne, from Franckfort and the Hague, with Diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury and Lord St. Helens.

After the arrival of the above, Mr. Lauzun came in likewiſe from the army.

By the Dutch Mail we have accounts from Holland, that reports prevailed there, brought by the way of Baſle, in Switzerland, that tumults prevailed to a great exceſs in Paris, and that Barrere has been maſſacred.

Prince Cobourg has reſigned his command, and has been ſucceeded by General Clairfayt.

Letters from Aix-la Chapelle, of the 8th inſtant ſtate, that both Le Queſnoy and Valenciennes ſurrendered to the French on the 15th ult.

Yeſterday afternoon a Meſſenger was diſpatched from Lord Greenville's Office, with letters for the Duke of York at the Britiſh Head Quarters on the Continent.

The taking of Bilboa is not confirmed by the letters brought by the mail yeſterday from Corunna.—The report originated in the Jacobin Prints here, without any authority.

There is a cordon of about thirty thouſand men between Dover and Southampton, a proof at once of the vigilance of government, and the internal ſtrength of the country.

The Jacobins are moving heaven and earth to excite the citizens of London to an oppoſition of the militia act. We truſt, however, that the citizens are too ſenſible of the advantages of a proper military protection, to be influenced by ſuch efforts.

Orders are received at Chatham for the Edgar, of 74 guns, commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. Cumberland, of 74 guns, Capt. Rowley; Victorious, of 74 guns, Capt. Brown; Defiance, of 74 guns, Capt. Hewet; and Unicorn, of 32 guns, Capt. Cayley, to be fitted with all diſpatch for channel ſervice. The Aſia, of 64 guns, lately arrived there from the Weſt-Indies, and commanded by Captain M'Dougall, is alſo ordered to be refitted for channel ſervice with the greateſt expedition.

The Mercury, Pringle, of Sunderland the Duke of Pankſworth, Bulfinch; and the Induſtry, Crow, (a retaken veſſel) with 22 Spaniſh veſſels, are taken by the French at St. Sebaſtian's.

CAMP, NEAR BOIS-LE-DUC,
Tueſday, September 2.

The army marched from the former Camp early on the morning of the 29th ult. and after two days march, has encamped near Niſterlroy, a village about 3 leagues from Bois-Le-Duc, on the road to Grave, from which it is an equal diſtance.

The French made no new attack upon the out poſts of the army, at their former encampment, ſince the 26th ult. but by the force with which they then appeared, it was evident that they were marching to beliege Breda.

SUMMONS TO BREDA.

On the evening of the 28th ult. the French General (who is ſaid to be Jourdan) ſent an officer with a trumpet to ſummons Breda to ſurrender, in order to avoid the horrors of a ſiege. The commandant referred him for his anſwer to the Duke of York; it is needleſs to ſay what the anſwer was.

The commandant of Breda immediately ordered all the ſmall villages and houſes within range of cannon, to be ſet on fire, that they might not cover the enemy in their approaches to attack the place; and every preparation was made for the moſt vigorous defence.

The French had not, however, yeſterday, cut off the communication with the garriſon, as ſome perſons only then quitted it; but they had appeared in ſight, as ſome heavy cannon were fired upon them.

Breda is in a tolerable ſtate of defence. It is to be preſumed that the French will not be able to reduce it, before winter may oblige them to raiſe the ſiege, and without the garriſon's making a ſortie to drive them away.

It ought to be added, that on the 26th ult. a brigade of Light Dragoons being ordered to reconnoitre the French near Breda, ſent a patrole to ſome diſtance from the place where it had encamped. A Paymaſter-ſerjeant, who had ſpent the money of the troop to which he belonged, took that opportunity to deſert to the French, and gave them information of the ſtrength and ſituation of the brigade. The French followed the patrole in force, and ſo cloſely, that the brigade was obliged to retreat, leaving their tents to the enemy. Seven of the men were killed, and ſome miſſing; moſt of the latter have ſince come into camp.

The Duke of York dined with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange at Breda, on the 26th ult. and in the evening returned to camp, from which he makes it a rule, not to be abſent even for a night.

The Prince of Orange reviewed the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops in front of their camp near Breda. The Hereditary Princeſs has ſince returned to the Hague.

I formerly acquainted you, that it was ſuppoſed that three columns of French were to march againſt Holland; one againſt Breda, another againſt Bergen op Zoom, and the third againſt Bois le-Duc. The column againſt Breda has appeared, that againſt Bergen-op-Zoom, has, perhaps, done ſo; but we have no communication with that place, and can know nothing of what paſſes there; the third column it may be inferred, from the following circumſtances, is on its way from Maeſtricht.

The Commandant of Bois-le Duc ſent out a party to reconnoitre, ſome days ago, as far as Eyndhoven, on the road to Maeſtricht; but with orders not to attack. The party, forgetting their orders, fell in with ſome advanced poſts of the French, which they immediately attacked. They were repulſed with the loſs of near twenty men killed; the reſt got back to the garriſon. The French, according to cuſtom, plundered the place.

Bois-le-Duc is a conſiderable town, and by nature and art may be accounted ſtrong. On the ſide of Breda, it is well fortified; and on that of Grave, there is a natural moraſs, which will not permit the erection of batteries, or any approaches by an enemy. The French therefore cannot mean any attack upon that place.

By the ground which the Duke of York has choſen, he is at hand to ſuccour either Bois-le-Duc or Grave, ſhould they be threatened: he is alſo near Cleves, by which he may co-operate with the Allies, in thoſe meaſures which may hereafter be purſued.

This place affords a ſtriking contraſt to moſt other towns in Holland, or thoſe belonging to the Dutch. Few or no Orange Cockades are worn by the maſs. They would readily mount the French Inſurrection colours. Were a permanent guillotine erected among them for three months only, it might work a wonderful change, or were the Republicans to convey to France all their caſh and goods, and leave them only paper, or take off their heads, if they complained, it might be a uſeful leſſon to themſelves and poſterity.

The army paſſed through the town with all the pomp of war: they no doubt wiſhed it had been an army of Carmagnols, and muſt have ſuffered the tortures of the diſaffected, in ſeeing ſo great a force, as a bar to their ſecret, but ſeditious wiſhes.

P. S. The Duke of York, the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and General Beau-

Ieu, held a Council of War at Bois-le-Duc on the 1st inst. which lasted for upwards of four hours.—The result is not known. This must no doubt have been to concert the ensuing operations of the campaign, and to determine whether the Allies should advance, and drive the French from before Breda, and endeavour to cut off their retreat; or, if the armies should continue on the defensive only, and maintain the chain at present formed, till all their reinforcements shall have arrived.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, August 28.

A French patrole of horse, about 100 strong, advanced under the cannon of this place yesterday, and near Galg fell upon some soldiers who were levelling some heights. A serjeant and about 10 men were carried prisoners to Antwerp, where a great number of troops have been assembling for several days past; all the villages in the environs are also full. The French patroles frequently approach Breda, which occasion skirmishes that generally end in favour of the Dutch.

VIENNA, August 18.

There is no doubt left of the success the British envoys met with in their negociations with our Ministers. A conference was held on the 16th, in the hotel of Prince Rosenberg, which it is said, was the conclusive. After this conference, princes Stahremberg and Rosenberg, Marshal Count Lacy and Baron Thugut had an audience with the Emperor, and remained for an hour and an half in his majesty's closet. The result of these deliberations has not yet transpired, but the measures to be taken immediately will soon unriddle this mystery. Notwithstanding this secrecy, our politicians assert, that a new treaty of alliance between our Court and that of Great Britain, has been concluded and signed on the 11th instant, by our Ministers and the English missionaries, who were provided with full powers from their Court for that purpose,

The Arch Duke Palatinate a few days ago arrived at Breda in Hungary, on his return from this capital, and about two hours after his arrival the cannon of the ramparts of that town, as well as those of the town of Pest, were by orders of that Prince, pointed against the towns, and patroles are day and night parading through the streets. The cause of those measures are yet unknown, but it is conjectured that a connection has been discovered between the conspirators apprehended in this capital with several of the inhabitants of the above Hungarian towns.

It is expected that the Emperor will undertake a short journey for a few days, during which time the execution of the sentence against the prisoners, convicted of a conspiracy against the state, will take place publicly.

Our troops are still in the utmost state of inactivity on the frontiers of Gallicia. It is said that several Swedish vessels are arrived in different ports of Courland, laden with a great quantity of provisions and ammunition for the Polish patriots. The people of Courland have determined to make a common cause with the Republic of Poland. The circle of Liebau alone furnishes 5000 men, besides the advantage which the ports of Courland afford to the Poles, by opening to them a maritime communication, by which means they are provided with a number of articles of the first necessity. The Poles, by means of Courland, have also the chance of finding adherents to their cause in the neighbouring countries. The remainder of that nation have declared not only obedience to the military orders of Gen. Kosciusko, but also to accede to the confederation and constitution, having already sent a deputation for that purpose to the supreme council at Warsaw.

KNOXVILLE, September 26.

The 6th instant, a negro woman, the property of Peter Furney, was taken off by Indians near Sumner court-house.

On the 20th ult. Allen Nolen, a lad of twelve years of age, was killed by Indians, four miles from Nashville, on the plantation which his father had been killed on about six years ago.

Robert Brigance, was killed by Indians, on a public road near Sumner court house. His horse was shot dead.

From the nearness of the time, and the distance of situation, within which the above injuries were committed, there must have been three parties of Indians.

On the 8th inst. ——Walker was captured by the Indians on the frontiers of Hawkins, as he was passing from his own house to that of a neighbour.

We also learn from a gentleman lately from the westward, that the militia having arrived on the bank of the Tennessee opposite to Nickhajack just at dusk, lay concealed till about eleven o'clock, when under cover of the night a part of the militia crossed the river on rafts and surrounded the town, leaving a considerable number on the south side in ambush; in the morning when the attack commenced the Indians as usual betook themselves to the river, and having got within a small distance of the shore, the militia firing from their coverts, discharged a volley of shot at them, each of which they had reasons to believe took effect. It has been since learned from the Hanging Maw, a friendly Cherokee Chief, that by runners from the lower towns, he had been informed that the day after the action upwards of forty dead bodies were found on the bank of the river.

Major Ore was joined at Nashville, by one hundred and fifty Kentucky Volunteers who contributed greatly to the success of the expedition.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 27.

Further particulars of the burning of Nickajack and Running Water, Indian towns.

On the 7th of September a party of militia, consisting of five hundred and fifty men, commanded by Major Ore, marched from Nashville, by order of General Robertson, and on the 13th destroyed Nickajack and Running Water, two of the most hostile of the Lower Cherokee towns, situate on the south branch of the Tennessee; killed 45 warriors, and took nine prisoners, squaws and children. In the towns were found two fresh scalps, taken at Cumberland, and several that were dry hung up as trophies of war. Many articles of property, which were known by some one or other of the militia to have been taken when the proprietors were killed by Indians, in the course of the last twelvemonth, amongst which were a number of letters taken when the Kentucky mail was robbed and the rider killed. These two towns were principal crossing places for the Creeks over the Tennessee for war against Cumberland and Kentucky, in which they, with the warriors of Look Out Mountain and Will's towns, have heartily co-operated for years past, boasting in their perfect security, from their situation, surrounded with mountains on three sides, the Tennessee on the north, and their number of Warriors.

The prisoners taken gave information, that there were sixty warriors, Creeks and Cherokees, then out for war against the United States, who had passed through Nickajack nine days—that two nights before the destruction of the Running Water, a scalp dance was held in it; at which were present the Bloody Fellow, John Watts, and the other Chiefs of the Lower Towns; at which they were determined to continue on the war in conjunction with the Creeks, with more activity than heretofore against the frontiers. In Nickajack was found a quantity of powder and lead, just received from the Spanish government, and a commission to Braeth, the Chief of the town, who was killed. The militia had three men wounded.

Major Ore appears to have conducted this enterprise with great address, bravery and humanity.

The Hanging Maw, upon hearing of the above account at Telsico Block house, observed, "He hoped the Lower Towns would now open their ears and listen to the Peace Talks of the United States."

NEW-YORK, October 28.

To the President of the New-York Marine Society.

Sir,

Feeling sincerely for the situation of our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who are in captivity at Algiers, and wishing, as far as it lies within my ability, to contribute to their relief, I beg leave to request the favour of you to inform the members of your society, that I mean to pay four dollars per pipe for every pipe of wine that I ship by order or for account of any citizen of the United States, that may think proper to entrust me with their commands in consequence of this letter, for the space of two years from the date hereof. This sum shall be paid into the hands of any person or persons that the society may think proper to appoint, and it must be solely applied to the relief of the citizens of the United States, who already are or may become captives in Algiers during the said period of two years. I inclose you a price current of American produce at this island, and assure you that every exertion shall be made by me to render pleasing sales: and I pledge my reputation that the quality of the wines I ship, shall be such as will give me credit, and my correspondent satisfaction. I am, with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

JOHN M. PINTARD,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

Madeira, 2d August 1794.

To JOHN M. PINTARD, Esq; Consul of the United States of America.

New-York, 23th October 1794.

Sir,

Agreeable to you request, I have taken the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Marine society of this city, your benevolent intentions towards the unfortunate American captives in Algiers: the society highly applaud and will make every exertion to promote and carry into effect this laudable design. Mr. William Heyer, our treasurer, is appointed to receive and apply the money arising from this source under the superintendance of our standing committee, pursuant to your direction. I feel much interested in the success of your proposal, will cheerfully aid it with my personal solicitations, and request you to send me six pipes as a specimen. I am Sir, with respect, your very humble servant,

JAMES FARQUHAR.

By the Governor of the State of New-York.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the order which proscribes a station in the port of New-York for ships of war or other armed vessels belonging to the belligerent nations, may become inconvenient, particularly at this inclement season of the year, to those that stand in need of repair, to which they may be entitled by treaty or the rights of hospitality.---And whereas it is proper that such difficulties, whenever they occur, should be obviated.---It is hereby declared, That any vessel of the above description, after the first day of November next, or until otherwise directed, may, upon a certificate of one of the wardens of the port to the commandant of Governor's Island, that such vessel is in want of repairs, pass the forts, taking such station as the wardens shall assign, and continuing only as long as may be requisite for that purpose. And it is expected that all persons concerned in the execution of these directions, conduct themselves with the strictest impartiality.

By the Governor,
DE WITT CLINTON, Sec.

New-York, October 27, 1794.

Philadelphia, November 5.

Monday being the day appointed for the Meeting of the Congress of the United States, a number of the Members of both Houses attended, but not being a quorum, adjourned till the next day.

Yesterday the House of Representatives met and formed a quorum. On motion of Mr. Parker, the Clerk was sent by the House, to inform the Senate that they were ready to proceed to business; who returned with notice, that the Senate had not been able to form a quorum. Then the House adjourned till this day at eleven o'clock.

Reynold Keen, Gunning Bedford and Michael Hillegas, Esquires, are appointed to hold the Alderman's court for the ensuing three months.

Wednesday last a party of the Philadelphia Light Horse, arrived in town from Bedford, having in custody four persons, arrested in the county of Bedford, charged with high treason against the constitution and laws of the United States. The prisoners were lodged in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The escort consists of detachments from Captains Dunlap, Singer, and M'Connel's troops, and left Bedford on Wednesday the 22d ult. at noon, at which time the advance of the right column of the army marched westward, and the main body were to follow on Thursday. The left column marched from fort Cumberland at the same time.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1794.

* * In pursuance of a law, passed the 22d of last month, the Judges of the election for the city of Philadelphia, and the Judges of the several election districts for the county of Philadelphia, are to meet at the State house, on the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sign, seal and deposit, the returns for Members of the House of Representatives, for the State Legislature, Sheriffs and Commissioners, for said city and county; the said Judges, and the Judges of the several election districts for the county of Delaware, are also to meet at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sign, seal and deposit, the general returns for Members of Congress and State Senators.

By desire of the City Judges,
MATHEW IRWIN.

Just Published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market street,

(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the most useful Forms

By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

Benjamin & Joseph Leedom,

Respectfully inform their Acquaintances, and the Public in general,

THAT they have lately removed their STORE from No. 89, North Second street, to No. 12, South Water street, where they will be happy to wait upon their former Customers, as usual, and to execute such Orders as they, or any other Gentlemen, may think proper to honour them with, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all that attention and expedition the nature of the business merits. Nov. 4. *

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was stolen from the door of a public house, in Norristown, on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, a Grey GELDING, (saddle and bridle) 14 hands and a half high, 6 years old last spring, a natural trotter, switch tail, with a wart on the near side of his tail, near the root, of the bigness of a large pea, quite perceivable; about his head are those marks commonly called flea-bitten; shod before. Any person who will apprehend the Thief, if stolen, and secure him in any jail, so that he may be brought to conviction, and deliver the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, to the subscriber, living in Norriton township, Montgomery county, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Horse, &c. &c. &c. paid by

ARNOLD VANFUSSEN.

October 18 1794. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Durham township, Bucks county, a 3 year old HEIFFER; her face, belly, and back white, and her sides black. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LONG.

October 20, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now selling, wholesale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1795:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

At Germantown Academy,

Six Miles from Philadelphia,

YOUNG Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages; also, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematicks, by FREDERICK HERMAN and JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. and proper Assistants. Parents and Guardians, who choose to intrust them with the Education of their Sons and Wards may have an opportunity of Lodging and Boarding them with either of the Masters; and may depend upon due attention being paid to the morals, health and improvement of the Young Gentlemen, in every branch of useful and ornamental Literature.

For the information of strangers, Mr. HERMAN is the established Minister in Germantown; Mr. CHAMBERS, who is lately from England, was several years Master of a Boarding-School in the neighbourhood of London; they live near the Academy, and have at present under their care, some Foreigners, and the Sons of several respectable Citizens. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the night of the 28th of October last, a large Bay HORSE, between 4 and 5 years old, has a dark mane and short switch tail, white hind feet, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, is rather light bullt behind, goes well in gears or under the saddle, the hair a little worn off his neck by a yoke. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, shall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horse, and reasonable charges paid, on information given where the Horse may be found, by

MARY KEILE.

Gloucester county Nov. 3. 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and 6 o'Clock in the Evening, (if not Sold before by Private Sale)

TWO contiguous PLANTATIONS, situate in East-Cain township, Chester county, a joining Marian Forge, about two miles from Downingtown, and near the Lancaster turnpike road: the one containing 100 acres; the other about 180 acres, Brandywine creek runs through a part of one, and near the other; on each of those Places are apple orchards, and other fruit; few places have so much meadow ground, about 20 acres being now in meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with little expence; the whole land is well watered by a stream which runs into Brandywine creek, and well supplied with excellent springs, flowing on different parts: these Plantations being within a mile of a lime kiln, limestone land, and wood in plenty to burn lime, may be manured without much expence, though the land is now good for raising grain. Any person may view the Premises, by applying to WILLIAM BEALE, near the land, or to the subscriber, who has a draft of the same, and who will give title to the purchaser.

EVERARD BOLTON,
No 38, North Front street.

November 3, 1794.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

AN elegant new three story Frame HOUSE, and Lot, situate on a corner lot, in Bridge Town, West New Jersey, 42 feet in front, and 26 feet deep; therewith a good convenient kitchen, stable, grain-house, a good well of water near the door. Said house and lot is within 15 yards of the Court-house, and always, ever since built, has, and is now, occupied as a tavern. For terms apply to the subscriber, in said house, or at Philadelphia every Wednesday.

Bridge Town, Cumberland county,
West New Jersey, Oct 4 1794.

SAMUEL WOOD.

N. B Said Place may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

STOLEN in the night of the 15th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, living in Whiteland township, Chester county, a Black MARE, with a star in her forehead, has a rising bone in her right fore foot, and her right hind foot is white; she is about 13 hands high, and about 8 years old, both paces and trots, has never been docked. Whoever secures the Mare with the Thief, so that he be brought to justice, and the owner get his Mare, shall receive FOUR POUNDS REWARD for both, or Twenty Shillings for the Mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK VOGEL.

October 19, 1794 *

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the township and county of Montgomery, two COWS, one Black, the other Pied. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

EDWARD MORGAN.

Oct. 15 1794.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, near the 8 mile stone, on the Bristol road, a red and white COW, supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'VEAGH.

October 7, 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Farm late of Mr. BRYAN WILKINSON, deceased, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the river Delaware, about eight miles from Philadelphia,

SUNDRY Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, bedding, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.—A riding chair, sleigh, waggons, and carts, and sundry Farming Utensils, such as, ploughs, harrows, &c. horses, cows, and swine, hay, and various kinds of grain. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, October 25, 1794.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

(If not sold before at private sale) on MONDAY, the 17th of November next, the Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the Widow LESHER, in Germantown,

THAT beautiful SEAT and PLANTATION, late of Samuel Ashmead, Esq; deceased, containing 86 acres, and 90 perches; 55 and a half acres are pleasantly situated on the west side of the township line road, about 5 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Germantown; of this Tract, there are about 23 acres excellent wood, 6 acres watered meadow, and a good stone quarry, adjoining the lands of James Smith, and Henry Hill, Esquire---The other Tract contains 31 acres, and 10 perches, about 5 acres thereof are well timbered, and 6 acres watered meadow, situate on the opposite side of the road, and adjoining lands of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Bush, and James Logan, on which there are two stone houses, barn, cyder house, mill and press, orchard, and a well of excellent water. These two Tracts will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. It is, beyond all doubt, the most valuable of any within the same distance of Philadelphia; the rising grounds afford a beautiful and extensive prospect of the country, and at a small expence may be made one of the best Farms in the state, of the same number of acres, the road to Philadelphia being almost level, which renders it certainly one of the best situations for a Gentleman's country-seat, of any within the same distance of the city, or for a Farmer that would wish to attend the market. For terms of sale apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No. 27, North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or at his Farm, near Frankford, 6 miles from the city, or JACOB ASHMEAD, on the Premises, who will shew the same.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, if not sold before, and a good title given. Octo. 29. 1794.

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, south-east corner of Second and Market streets; also, a large and general Assortment of other GOODS, as usual.

October 24. ¶

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth street,

Have just Published, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Booksellers, Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and concise History of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embellished with a neat Engraving, Octo. 22, 1794. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumstead township, Bucks county, in September last, a Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, trots and paces, and has a little white on one hind foot. She is supposed to have come from Philadelphia. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs,

Octo 27. § MATTHEW GREER.

STOLEN from the door of David Rore, in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, in the evening of the 15th instant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a star in his forehead, some white spots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, was shod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the saddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county, October 17, 1794. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceased, of Philadelphia, house-carpenter, are desired to make payment; and those having demands against said Estate, are earnestly requested to bring their Accounts for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or
ABRAHAM COLLADAY, } Executors.

July 30, 1794. tbc

To be Sold by Auction,

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at noon, at the house of ARCHER GIFFORD, in Newark, New-Jersey, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following

TRACTS of LAND,

BELONGING to the American Iron Company, situate at Ringwood, Long-Pond, and Charlottenburg, in the counties of Bergen and Morris, in the said state of New-Jersey, viz.

Twelve Tracts of Land, containing about 6533 acres, situate at Ringwood, on part of which the Ringwood mansion-house and store are erected.

Four Tracts of Land, containing about 6156 acres, situate on Long-Pond river.

Seven Tracts of Land, containing about 6165 acres, situate at Charlottenburg.

These estates are well worthy the attention of any gentleman or company, inclined to engage extensively in Iron-works. There are several buildings, and some considerable improvements, on these lands; about 250 acres of excellent meadow are already made, and much more might be added at a small expence. On the premises there are several very convenient seats for furnaces, forges, mills, &c. There are also some very valuable Iron-Mines. Most of the unimproved parts of these lands are covered with fine healthy timber.

These estates will be shewn by Captain Joseph Board, of Ringwood, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to him, or to

EDWARD EDWARDS,
in Philadelphia, at the corner of Sixth and Race streets.

September 13. wtf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, on Monday the 6th instant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout built, and square shouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to serve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a striped red and black worsted and wool coattee, a round about black and white linsey jacket, a waistcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowsers, a pair of blue-grey yarn stockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, calfskin shoes with square buckles, a newish wool hat bound. Whoever takes up said Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Chester or Delaware, so that I may get him again, or brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

FULLING-MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Public, that his FULLING MILL at Coles-Town, near Haddonfield, is in good order for carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS in a compleat manner. All those who please to favour him with ther custom, may depend upon having their Work well done, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, Worsteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branson's, in Haddonfield, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moores-Town, where the cloths will be taken away, and returned after being dressed, by the subscriber.

A JOURNEYMAN wanted.

New-Jersey, October 2, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF AND RUNAWAY.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Radnor township, Delaware county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 29th September last, an indented SERVANT, named WILLIAM ROBBINS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, light complexion, sandy hair, much freckled in the face, stoop shouldered, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by a hurt; had on when he went away, a striped nankeen coat, queen-rib waistcoat, corduroy trowsers, white cotton stockings, new shoes, and plated buckles, and a roram hat, almost new: supposed to have stolen, 35 dollars in bank notes, viz. 3 ten dollar notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one 5 of the United States, one skye-blue cassimer waistcoat, one pair of allenetta coloured nankeen small-cloaths, one pair of square carved silver knee-buckles. Whoever secures said Villain and Goods, so that his master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Runaway alone, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Sorrel Horse, Lancaster road, 13 miles from Philadelphia, Octo. 4, 1794. *

N. B. The above described is an active Fellow, and perhaps may change his name and dress. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him away at their peril.

Eight Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Williamstown, on the 17th instant, a certain MOSES MOORE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the big toe off his right foot; he was committed for stealing a Cow. Whoever takes up said Moses Moore, and secures him in any jail, or to the subscriber, in Chester county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

DANIEL DOWLING.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Chester, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 1st of January next. will be sent to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

October, 1794.

B.

JOSEPH BARKER, Marlborough; Peregrine Boots; Cattler Beauford.

C. Margaret Connor, 2, Londonderry; the Clergyman of Goshen, or Whiteland; Henry Colt.

D. William Dunlap.

E. William Elliot.

F. Thomas Free; Henry Fletcher, New-Garden.

G. Mary Gordon, London Britain; Joseph Grier; Andrew Garden, School master.

H. Edward Hicks, Goshen; Samuel Hall.

I. George Ingram, 2; George Johnson.

K. Paul Karr, East-Cain, 2; Thomas Kean, West-Fallowfield.

L. Richard Lotchford, Goshen; Thomas Leany; John Laird; Monsr. Leremboucc; John Liddle.

M. Alexander M'Laughlin; John M'Leese, 3; Adam M'Laughlin; Samuel, or John, Mark; Robert M'Master; Hugh Morton; John Meighan; Isaac Moore; Enos Miles; John M'Reynolds; David M'Clinchy.

O. John Owens.

P. Leonard Purdy; Thomas Pearson, Miller, Darby; Anthony Pritchard, junr. Charles Town.

R. John Russel, Oxford.

S. James Sharp, Brandywine township; Robert Spear, near Downing's Town; Joseph Shannan.

T. William Twaddell, Iron-master.

W. John Williams, School-master, Tredaffrin; John Wallace, West Fallowfield; James Whitecraft.

Y. Andrew Young.

WAS taken trespassing on the subscriber's inclosure, on the 24th of last month, and advertised in several public places in the township, a dark grey HORSE COLT, supposed to be two years old last spring, about 13 hands and a half high, well made, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be appraised and disposed of agreeable to law. *

PHILIP PRICE.

Kingsess township, Philadelphia county, 10th Mo. 14, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM EVENS, about 17 years of age, and but small, hath a large lump on his back; had on a cloth coloured coattee and striped under jacket, a pair of new shoes, and an old hat. Whoever secures said Apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE BENNER.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, October 10, 1794. *

To be Sold by Private Sale.

TWO certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Goshen, in Chester county, viz. a Plantation, containing about 86 acres, with a good mansion-house, barn, stables, and spring-house, over a never failing spring of water; on the premises are 20 acres of good woodland, and six acres of meadow, the rest good arable land, bounded by lands of John Lockhart and others, within two miles of the seat of justice in said county. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, John Lockhart, at West Chester, or Benjamin Mattack, inn keeper, at the sign of the Boot. Also a certain tract, being part of, and contiguous to, the lands aforesaid, containing 53 acres, about ten acres of good woodland, and a compleat situation for a mansion-house, having a never-failing spring. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. Apply as above, or to

* PRISCILLA ROGERS.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, on the morning of the 9th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of stature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark bushy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one side, striped linsey waistcoat, and striped linen trowsers, old shoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the assistance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794, tbctf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN Impartial History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the queen, and the execution of the Gironde party. Price 2 dollars.

Plowden's History of the British Empire, from May 1792, to December 1793, a very interesting work, unveiling the real causes of the present destructive war between England and France. Price a dollar and a quarter.

Charlotte, a Tale of Truth. A truly pathetic and interesting novel, by Mrs. Rowson, of the new theatre, Philadelphia. Price five eighths of a dollar.

History of Algiers, with a map of Barbary. A quarter dollar.

Carey's Account of the Yellow Fever; in blue paper. Half a dollar.

Ladies compleat Pocket Library, second edition: containing, Hannah More's essays—Gregory's legacy—Lambert's advice—Pennington's advice—Swift's letter to a married lady—and More's fables. Price 87 and a half cents.

War Atlas; containing, maps of the United Provinces, Netherlands, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and West-Indies. Two dollars.

Catechism of Man—shewing from sound principles, and established facts, the rights and duties of every rational being. Price 18 and a half cents.

Journey to Jerusalem, 20 cents.

Academy of Compliments, 20 cents.

Seven Champions of Christendom, 20 cents.

Destruction of Troy, 20 cents.

Peyton's Grammar, to teach Frenchmen the English pronunciation, 50 cents.

Said CAREY has for Sale.

Margarot's Trial for seditious Practices, 50 cents.

Fille de Chambre, by Mrs. Rowson, 67 and a half cents.

Arabian Nights Entertainment, 2 vols. One dollar 60 cents.

A handsome edition of Conductor Generalis. Two dollars.

Paine's Works, including both parts of the rights of man. Two dollars.

Mason's Treatise on Self-knowledge, 75 cents.

Willison's afflicted Man's Companion.

Doddridge's rise and progress of Religion in the Soul.

Art of Speaking, 75 cents.

American Theatre, a beautiful collection of plays, in 2 vols. containing, Gustavus Vasa, Belle's stratagem, Provoked husband, Natural son, She stoops to conquer, Busy body, Barbarossa, Foundling, West-Indian, and Hamlet. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Select Farces—Lying valet, Farmer, Bon Ton, Quaker, Agreeable surprise, Citizen, King and miller of Mansfield, and Midas. Price, neatly bound, a dollar.

Interesting Narrative of the Life of Gustavus Vasa, an African: written by himself. One dollar.

Dodsley's Fables, with 150 cuts, 67 and a half cents.

Zimmerman on Solitude, 87 and a half cents.

Frugal Housewife, or complete woman cook, 37 and a half cents.

Taplin's Farriery, a new edition. Two dollars 25 cents

Modern Practice of Farriery, or complete horse doctor, 31 cents.

New Robinson Crusoe, 87 and a half cents.

Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy. One dollar 33 cents

Condorcet's Life of Voltaire. One dollar.

Bennet's Letters to Young Ladies, with strictures on female education prefixed, 87 and a half cents.

Warrille's Travels in the United States, 80 cents.

Shaw's Abridgment of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia. One dollar.

Watts's Lyric Poems.

Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews, 80 cents.

Butler's Analogy between natural and revealed Religion. One dollar 50 cents.

Burlemaqui on natural and political Law. One dollar 75 cents.

Gentleman's Pocket Library. One dollar.

Hervey's Meditations, 80 cents.

Muir's Trial, 75 cents.

September 8. 8w.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, on the second Tuesday of their next sitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, West New-Jersey, 22d Sept. 1794. †

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LARGE and convenient MERCHANT MILL, with two water-wheels, and two pair of Burr stones, all in compleat repair for manufacturing wheat, situate on Wissahiccon creek, in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, within 11 miles of the city, together with a large and elegant stone house, stone spring house, barn and stables, about 10 acres of good meadow, and 30 or 40 of arable land, with a large orchard of best grafted fruit: the situation of this Mill is equal to any in these parts for procuring wheat, being between the Bethlehem and Reading roads, and within one mile of either. For further information enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN PAUL.

September 23, 1794. 4t. ‖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3356.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1794.

PARIS, Auguſt 15.

EVERY Member of the Jacobin Club at Paris is obliged, now before his re-admiſſion can be confirmed, to give an account of, and to prove what he has done in the night of the 28th ult. and where he was all that night. For this purpoſe a Committee of Purification has been appointed, conſiſting of 15 members, among whom are Dubois de Crance, and Leonard Bourdon. When this Commiſſion had their firſt ſitting, a member propoſed that the Society ſhould henceforth occupy itſelf with the liberty of the Preſs, and with the taſk of undeceiving the Journaliſts whom Robeſpierre had flattered, that hypocrite, who oppreſſed once the Jacobins as much as the Convention. Lequinio obſerved, that it had been Robeſpierre's intention to impede the progreſs of knowledge, in order to raiſe with the greater facility the throne of tyranny. His creature, Henriot, once propoſed in one of the Pariſian Sections, to deſtroy all the libraries.

Decos complained, in the ſitting of the Convention on the 11th, of the inſolence of the National Treaſury, and of thoſe belonging to the offices of the Executive Power. He averred, that moſt of them excelled even the ariſtocracy of the ancient Government, by their haughtineſs and ſupercilious aſperity; he farther obſerved, that thoſe gentlemen would exactly do as they pleaſed, and that their behaviour often expoſed Citizens, who came from the moſt diſtant part of the Republic, to heavy expences and a long reſidence at Paris. He added, that Robeſpierre had put a beardleſs boy of nineteen at the head of the public education, and gave a child, only ſixteen years old, a place in the Treaſury, with a ſalary of 3000 livres per annum.

COBLENTZ, Auguſt 13.

All the redoubts in theſe environs are put in a proper ſtate of defence. Many of the people of Coblentz look out for lodgings in this valley, or ſend their effects hither. The Elector continues ſtill at Coblentz. The caſtle of Manntabaur has been fitted up for his reception, and ſeveral carriages, horſes, &c. were ſent thither heſterday; if affairs do not turn out worſe, his ſerene highneſs will certainly not quit Coblentz.

Valley of Ehrenbreuſtein, facing Coblentz.

The French have entered Treves. The Auſtrians made the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance in the redoubts of Pellingen. By the deſire of the Auſtrian General Melas, the inhabitants of Treves ſupplied the Auſtrians with proviſions and other refreſhments. The French were twice obliged to clear away their dead before they could renew the attack. But the want of artillery and of troops, who could not be relieved from the poſts they occupied, obliged the Auſtrians to retreat, and to evacuate Treves. They retreated over the Moſelle to Hetzrodt, and their van and the artillery had already reached Wittlich, when they ſuddenly received orders to advance again.

When the French entered Treves, the magiſtracy went in proceſſion to meet them, and craved protection. A proclamation was afterwards iſſued, inviting the Burghers to keep themſelves quiet, and to deliver up their arms; on which condition they might rely on protection. The abbots, deans, monks, ſecular prieſts and nuns, moſtly fled, except a few of them who ſtill remain.

The number of the fugitive inhabitants is but ſmall, as the day before the capture of Treves General Blankenſtein iſſued a proclamation, purporting that it would be uſeleſs to pack up effects, as it would occaſion unneceſſary apprehenſions, and there was nothing to fear from the French. Nevertheleſs, ſeveral ſhips laden with emigrants, wines and other effects arrived here. The Clementine Seminary ſent off four ſhips, freighted with wines and other effects, but the library of that ſeminary and of the univerſity could not be ſaved.

The French exacted from Treves a contribution of 1,000,000 of livres, 4000 pair of ſhoes, and 4000 pair of boots; they raiſe redoubts; they are poſted upon the height called Marberg, facing that city. They are ſaid to be 40,000 ſtrong. The alarm and terror are very great on account of the great number of fugitives. Mean while we do not think, that they will undertake any thing farther againſt our diſtrict: but we ſuppoſe their chief deſign is to make the Prince of Cobourg croſs the Rhine.

LONDON, Auguſt 26.

Yeſterday about two o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out on board the Freemantle, Atkins, from Jamaica, moored off Deptford, and the veſſel, with a valuable cargo of rum and Sugar, were burnt to the water's edge. The fire alſo communicated to the Jamaica, of Jamaica, but, by the great exertions uſed, was extinguiſhed on board her without doing any conſiderable damage.

This accident was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a perſon, who wiſhing to ſee the mark on a hogſhead of rum, the head of which was ſtaved in, held the candle ſo near as to communicate with the rum, which, in an inſtant blazed up with ſuch rapidity, as to completely envelope him with fire, and he was indebted for his life to the preſence of mind of ſome of the crew, perceiving that all his cloaths were on fire, inſtantly threw him into the river, from whence he was taken without ſuſtaining much injury.

A conſiderable quantity of the rum had been ſold and entered, though unfortunately not got on ſhore.

The diſturbances at Copenhagen aroſe in the dock-yard, where the artificers having mutined, and behaved very riotouſly, the government ordered them to be ſeized; and 125 perſons have been ſent on board of ſhips, to be tranſported to Roſtock. At the date of the letters received yeſterday, tranquility was reſtored at Copenhagen.

Letters from Paris mention, that 6,000,000 of florins in ſpecie have arrived there from Brabant, a part of the contributions levied on that country. All the lead, iron, and braſs, have been ſtript from the houſes and churches there, as a matter of requiſition, and have been ſent to Paris. The ſame has been done at Liege.

A gentleman lately arrived from Switzerland, ſtates, that Dumourier has at laſt found an aſylum in a ſmall village in the Canton of Freyburg, about 18 leagues diſtant from the town of that name.

September 3.

The new Secretary at War, who has ſet off to join the army in Holland, is not likely to be very popular with the Dutch. The ſober minded people will not in their preſent ſituation be much diſpoſed to reliſh the idea of a war carried on *uſque ad internecionem*; or to join in the heroic exclamation---*periſſe ouſ commerce.*

The Elector of Bavaria ſeems moſt ſanguine in his expectations relative to the raiſing of new levies. His general recruiting is fixed for the preſent month, when peaſants of every deſcription, if found in public houſes after 9 or 10 in the evening, are to be preſſed. His highneſs has already cauſed ſeveral medals to be coined, to be diſtributed among the Officers who may diſtinguiſh themſelves.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that ſince the execution of Robeſpierre, the Abbe Syeyes has tranſmitted a Memorial to the Committee of Public Safety, in which he declares that the Revolution is to be looked upon as not having begun in reality, before the preſent time.

The French Convention having decided, that Members of the Committee of Public Safety may be ſent with great advantage on particular miſſions, our Miniſters thought they could not make too much haſte to copy the example. They immediately diſpatched Earl Spencer to Vienna, within two or three days after he became a Member of the Cabinet: and they have now ſent the magnanimous Mr. Windham, whoſe magnanimity never diſcovered itſelf till he was put into a terrible fright, to communicate to the Dutch a ſhare of his magnanimity, they being alſo ſuppoſed to be in a fright.

One good ground to believe that the people are more enlightened than government wiſh them to be, may be gathered from this, that the main engine by which they are attempted to be influenced, is the Preſs. Hence the pamphlets and various political papers, that are iſſued forth, and circulated throughout the country by the agents of Mr. Reeves's aſſociation. This proves that, however the inferior claſſes of the people may be branded as a "Swiniſh Multitude," they are conſidered as thinking beings, and it is found that the beſt mode of governing their conduct, is that of an appeal to their minds.

While every ſpecies of combination is entered into for cruſhing the right of ſubjects to reſiſt oppreſſion in their Governors, it is ſurprizing that a maſterly effort has not yet been formed for connecting, in a ſtill more effectual manner, the intereſts or arbitrary State Power with thoſe of arbitrary Church Power. With a view to this grand purpoſe, a marriage is recommended between his Holineſs the Pope, and her Serene Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia. An admiring world of orthodox believers and orthodox alarmiſts, might then contemplate the union with pious and loyal enthuſiaſm.

Among the follies of mankind that diſgrace the page of hiſtory, but that bigotry ſtill admires, is that of the celebrated Cruſade againſt the Saracens, in which Chriſtians combined for the purpoſe of propagating their principles by the ſword, and, to prove how congenial was their conduct and character with thoſe of their benignant and forgiving maſter, conceived that the charge of religious infidelity was ſufficient to juſtify them in entering into a war of perſecution and revenge.

September 4.

During the early reigns of the Norman Princes, ſeveral fines were impoſed upon perſons for making fooliſh ſpeeches, returning fooliſh anſwers, having ſhort memories, &c. &c. As very large ſums will neceſſarily be wanted to carry on the preſent cruſade for the extirpation of the French, it has been ſuggeſted to Mr. Pitt, that the revival of this tax would be very productive at the preſent period,—but he objects to it as one that would fall both heavily and partially on his own friends.

Sunday laſt, about three o'clock P. M. as a Portugeuſe frigate, of 36 guns, was attempting to paſs the Needles, in her track to Portſmouth, ſhe got on the Shingles bank, a little to the weſtward of Yarmouth; and at low water fell on her beam ends, and ſoon after filled, in which poſition ſhe now lies, without a probable chance of being got off, though every aſſiſtance was given by the boats from the Dock yard, and by ſmall craft from the Iſle of Wight. Captain Yeates, of the Roſe revenue cutter, returning from a cruiſe obſerved the accident, and with commendable attention, ſteered towards the frigate and ſaved the crew from the danger that awaited them.

September, 5.

On Tueſday laſt, the corpſe of a Gentleman, as it was proceeding in a hearſe to the burial ground, was arreſted by a Sheriff's officer and his followers, under a warrant as uſual granted againſt the body. The friends who followed, immediately left their coaches, and told the officer, if he choſe, he was welcome to the body, but he ſhould neither have coffin, ſhroud, nor any one particle in which the body was enveloped; and if he took them by force, he ſhould be indicted for highway robbery, as thoſe matters were the property of the Executors; nay they went further, and ſaid that as the deceaſed had, by his will, bequeathed his body to the Executors, no execution would hold good againſt the corpſe; the proceſs muſt be againſt them. The Bailiff, very properly being perſuaded that the ſpirit of the law meant the living, and not a dead body, marched off without inſiſting on the legality of his capture. This is the firſt inſtance of the kind that has happened ſince the arreſt of the dead body of a Sheriff of London, not many years ſince.

September 6.

We are ſorry to announce an event which we are apprehenſive will ſoon receive an ample confirmation—

The Death of Louis XVII.

Weſel, Aug. 30.

"This paper was at preſs when we received the afflicting news that the unfortunate Dauphin of France has died in his priſon! burnt up, it is ſaid, by exceſſive drinking of ſtrong liquors, into which they have, without doubt, put poiſonous ingredients to haſten the effect."

Whether the particulars [illegible] ſtated in the above, we have not the means of determining; We give the article literally.---[Star.]

CAPITULATION OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY.

In the name of the French Republic.

Capitulation granted by the General Commanding the troops of the Republic, to the Governor of the town and citadel of St. Sebaſtian, and its Magiſtrates:

Article I. The Governor of the town and citadel ſhall ſurrender them to the troops of the Republic, as ſoon as they appear before them.

Art. II. The garriſon ſhall march out, drums beating and flags flying, to the the glacis, where they ſhall form in order of battle, lay down their arms and become priſoners of war

Art. III. Six open waggons are allowed to tranſport the baggage of the garriſon only—this baggage to be verified upon leaving the place by a Commiſſary of War.

Art. IV. The Magiſtrates to deliver up the keys.

Art. V. The ſhips of war, or other veſſels actually in the road or in port; and their cargoes, ſhall belong to the Republic, except ſuch as the inhabitants ſhall verify to be their property.

Art. VI. The decree of the Convention having conſecrated the liberty of Altars, and the adreſs of the Repreſentatives of the People with the army of 30 Meſſidor, having aſſured the exerciſe of this liberty, the General thinks it would originate doubts highly injurious as to the execution of the laws of the Republic and the meaſures of the Repreſentatives of the people, to make an expreſs article upon the ſubject,

Art. VII. As to the other demand, relative to particular intereſts of the town, the General informs the inhabitants, that they may addreſs their memorials upon that head to the National Convention, and the Repreſentatives with the army, who will be eager to comply with their deſires, if they ſhall be found to be juſt.

Done at the Camp before St. Sebaſtian, the 16th Thermidor, the 2d year of the Republic one and indiviſible.

The General of Diviſion commanding the troops of the Republic.

(Signed) MONCEY.

Michelena-Zozaya-Cardolozano-Urrutio.

SALEM, October 28.

SUCCESS of the FRENCH in GUADALOUPE.

Capt. John Fairfield, in the ſchooner Fiſhhawk, arrived here on Saturday laſt, in 23 days from St. Anne's, Guadaloupe.—He informs us —That on the 23d Sept. in the night, the town of Point Petre was ſet on fire by ſome Ariſtocrats, in order to favour the attack of the Britiſh, who were on the other ſide of the river —but the Republicans were ſo well prepared to receive them, that they were contented with firing from their fort, their cannon and bombs which were well anſwered from the different forts in the town.--After this, on the 27th, all the forts in Point Petre commenced a tremendous cannonading on the Britiſh fort on Windmill-point, and ſilenced it in the mean time, the French troops croſſed the river above, and took poſſeſſion of Gueoſt, and a fort defended by 4 24 pounders, without the leaſt reſiſtance, the Britiſh troops fleeing before them—The next day they marched down to Petit Bourg, on which 3 Britiſh ſhips of war, then cruiſing in the Bay, run down, and took the troops off, and proceeded for Baſſeterre, and the French took poſſeſſion of the town without any reſiſtance.

Previous to, and at the time Capt. F. ſailed, the French had ſo completely ſurrounded the fort on Windmill-point, that it was impoſſible for them to eſcape, except by their boats.

A reinforcement was momently expected from France, for which the French were anxiouſly waiting, in order to attack Baſſeterre, which they were certain of poſſeſſing in a ſhort time.—The French have a large number of Blacks, who are well diſciplined, and make excellent troops.

The following Toaſt was lately drank, at a great public meeting in Ireland, with the loudeſt acclamations:—"The Britiſh army, and may the French never overtake them!"

NORFOLK, October 28.

By the brig Polly Capt. Gould Linnel, from Madeira, we are informed, that on the 17th September, in commemoration of our preſent happy conſtitution, Mr. Pintard, the American Conſul at that Iſland, gave a dinner to all the maſters of American veſſels then in port, thirteen in number—to wit:

Capt. Goodrich, of the brig Eliza of New-York. Capt. M'Collom, of the Catharine of Philadelphia. Capt. Travers, of the Martha and Mary, of Baltimore. Capt. Kean, of the Eagle of do. Capt. Wooldridg, of the Aurora, of Marblehead. Capt. Allen, of the Pallas, of Boſton. Capt. Linnell, of the Polly, of Norfolk. Capt. Palmer, of the Providence, of New-York. Capt. Prince, of the Prince and Liberty, of do, Capt. Dyer, of the Ranger, of Penobſcot. Capt. Gore, of the Lorancy, of New-York. And Capt. Benjamin Ward, of the Enterprize, of do.

Mr. Pintard, on the evening of the 16th, requeſted the Captains of the differeet veſſels to hoiſt their colours at ſun-riſe, and give three cheers, and gave to each of the Captains a liſt of the veſſels, and when they were to cheer beginning from the brig Eliza, Captain [illegible]rich, who lay the weſtermoſt veſſel, [illegible]ing, with the Enterprize. Captain Ward was at Mr. Pintard's houſe, and received the [illegible] from him with apparent ſatisfaction, but on the morning of the 17th, when the other veſſels hoiſted their colours and cheered, Capt. Benjamin Ward did not think proper to hoiſt his colours. This conduct greatly ſurpriſed every American in port, and it was intimated to Mr. Pintard that Captain Ward was diſpleaſed at being put down laſt on the liſt. Mr. Pintard immediately wrote him a letter, copy of which Capt. Linnell has favoured as with; Capt. Ward took no notice of it. The next day, on the 18th, when he went to clear out at the Conſul's Office. Mr. Pintard with great politeneſs aſked Captain Ward to explain what he meant by not hoiſting his colours, to which Capt. Ward anſwered with impertinence, that he would not hoiſt his colours but when he pleaſed. The American maſters in port were ſo enraged at Capt. Ward's conduct, that it was with difficulty they were reſtrained by Mr. Pintard, from taking his yards from his maſts. The following are the toaſts that were drank at Mr. Pintard's table, on the 17th September.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Preſident of the United States.
3. The Vice Preſident.
4. The Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives---May they never forget the true intereſt of their conſtituents.
5. Mr. Jay, and ſucceſs to his embaſſy.
6. The French Republic.
7. Succeſs to the Poles in their glorious ſtruggle.
8. Our unfortunate countrymen in captivity at Algiers, and a ſpeedy relief to them.
9. The 4th of July 1776---May Americans remember it with pleaſure, and tyrants tremble when they think of it.
10. The fifteen ſtripes---May they never be entruſted to any one who is aſhamed or unwilling to ſhew them.
11. To the memory of American heroes who have fallen in the cauſe of liberty.
12. The friends of liberty throughout the world.
13. The American fair.
14. Col. Humphreys, our miniſter reſident at the Court of Portugal.
15. The day and all who honour it.

October 25.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, to a gentleman in this town, dated Auguſt 27, 1794.

"The Fame, Captain Davis, an American ſhip, which had laden with tobacco in Rappahannock river for this port, was taken ten days ago by a French frigate; but Captain Davis and his men roſe upon the French prize maſter and his crew, re-took her, and brought her in ſafe here yeſterday. Captain Davis ſays he ſaw the Captain of the French frigate's orders, which were to take all American veſſels bound to England, or elſewhere, without reſpect to their cargoes. This will be a ſerious matter for the Americans."

ALEXANDRIA, October 30.

The following is given us by Captain Buchanan, arrived here few days ſince from Halifax, as an accurate liſt of the Britiſh Ships of War, on the Halifax ſtation, with the place ſtationed on the coaſt of America.

	Guns.	
Reſolution,	74	Halifax—to ſail on a cruiſe in a few days.
Argonaut,	70	
Africa,	64	
Adventure,	44	Quebec.
Beulieu,	40	Between Charleſton and Cape Hatteras.
L'Oiſeau,	38	Off New-York.
Alarm,	32	In Boſton Bay.
Blanche,	32	
Quebec,	32	Off Nantucket.
Terpſichore,	32	
Cleopatra,	32	Off Cape Florida.
Thiſbe,	32	
Thetis,	36	Off the Capes of Virginia.
Triton,	32	Between Nantucket and Bermuda.
Lynx,	20	
Zebra,	18	Off Charleſton.
Earl Moira,	14	Newfoundland.

Liſt of American veſſels brought into Halifax, for adjudication, from the 22d July, to the 22d September.

THE CONCORD'S FLEET.

Hull clear'd—freight and cargoes condemned.

Ships Mary, Buchanan, Alexandria, Alnomack, Derby, Portland,
Brigs Commerce, Preſcot, Portſmouth, N. H.
Geo. Waſhington, Maſon, Philadelphia.
Muricane, Perry, do.
Atlas, Stow, New-York,
Polly* Hamilton, Alexandria,
Suſannah, Lillibridge, Philadelphia,
Amazon, O'Meara, Alexandria.

Hull and cargo condemned.

Ships Succeſs, Dryborough, Philadelphia,
True Republican, ——, Norfolk,
Brigs Maria, Barron, do.
Camilla, ——, Philadelphia,
Potomack, Chunn, George-Town.

*pretends ſhe was put on board by the Admiral and

Veſſels now here (Halifax) for adjudication or adjudicated, excluſive of the Concord's fleet.

Commerce, Preble, from Bourdeaux, for Baltimore—not tried.

Eliza, Lewis, from Baltimore to Spain, and Harriot and Eliza, from New-York, to Spain—cargoes and freight condemned.

Sovereign, Brown, from Charleſton to Cadiz, an Engliſh veſſel—condemned.

Hannah, Dole, from Port-au-Paix, to Newbury—cleared.

Active, Cumpton, from Baltimore, for St. Domingo—cleared.

Ship Martha, Thomas, from Norfolk to Falmouth—cargoe given up by the Captain.

Three veſſels allowed to depart, without any compenſation for detention.

RUTLAND, (Ver.) October 21.

Col. John A. Graham, of Rutland, according to his appointment, from this ſtate (by the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention) as agent to England, to negociate the affairs of the church, &c. &c. will leave this place in twenty days, for New-York, where he expects to embark for London.

We have the pleaſure here to preſent to the public, a ſpecimen of printing paper, manufactured from the bark of the Haſſwood tree, together with an equal proportion of common coarſe rags: This is a new diſcovery, made by Col. Lyon, of Fairhaven, and promiſes fairly to accelerate the Paper-making buſineſs in this country, as the coſt of the bark, which abounds in great plenty, is not more than one third as much as the coſt of rags.

This paper, for the want of Journeymen paper makers in his mill, was made by the hands of the Editor, who does not profeſs a knowledge in the buſineſs; beſides this, the bark of which it was made, was not properly cured, and fitted for the buſineſs, and the paper has never been ſized, but with allum and water; notwithſtanding all thoſe diſadvantages, it makes a tolerable printing paper. We are very confident that this bark, when it is rightly cured, and properly manufactured, without the aſſiſtance of rags will make paper, of a quality ſuitable for common books, paper hangings, &c.

If this diſcovery ſhould prove advantageous to mankind, we ſhall be glad to bid the world —welcome to it, without the ſelfiſh reſerve of an excluſive privilege or patent right.

The Rutland paper, made of the Haſſwood tree, may be ſeen at Webſter and Steel's Book-ſtore, Albany.

PITTSBURG, November 1.

We are informed that the federal toops are to rendezvous at Parkinſon's ferry, and that the greater part of them have already arrived.

At the General Election held on the 14th ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected for Weſtmoreland and Fayette counties

Congreſs — William Findley.

Senators — John Moore, William Todd.

Weſtmoreland County.

Aſſembly — Benjamin Lodge, Michael Rugh, George Smith.

Fayette County.

Aſſembly — Albert Gallatin, John Cunningham.

At a meeting of the Members of the Committees of townſhips of the four Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, and of ſundry other citizens, held at Parkinſon's ferry, the 24th of October, 1794.

The following Reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That, in our opinion, the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws, and to puniſh both paſt and future offences, in as much as the people, at large, are determined to ſupport every deſcription of civil officers in the legal diſcharge of their duty.

2d. Reſolved, That, in our opinion, all perſons who may be charged or ſuſpected with having committed any offence againſt the United States, or this ſtate, during the late diſturbances, and who have not entitled themſelves to the benefit of the act of oblivion, ought, immediately, to ſurrender themſelves to the civil authority, in order to ſtand their trial, that if there be any ſuch perſons amongſt us, they are ready to ſurrender themſelves accordingly, and that we will unite in giving our aſſiſtance to bring to juſtice, ſuch offenders as ſhall not ſurrender.

3d. Reſolved, That, in our opinion, offices of inſpection may immediately be opened in the reſpective counties of this ſurvey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the diſtillers are willing and ready to enter their ſtills.

Meſſrs. William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglaſs, and Thomas Morton, were then appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States with the foregoing reſolutions.

Signed, JAMES EDGAR, Chairman.

Atteſt, ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec'ry.

Citizens of the Army, advancing to the Weſtern Country.

SERIOUS intimations are given me, that I am conſidered by you, as greatly criminal in the late inſurrection in this country; and that, though I might have ſhielded myſelf from the law, by taking advantage of the terms of the amneſty propoſed by the commiſſioners, and ſactioned by the Proclamation of the Preſident, yet that I ſhall not eſcape the reſentment of induviduals. It would ſeem to me totally improbable, that American ſoldiers would fully the glory of voluntary riſing, by a ſingle intemperate act. Nevertheleſs, as it would wound me with exquiſite ſenſibility, to be treated with indignity, by words, or looks, ſhort of violence, I beg leave to ſuggest to you, that it is a maxim of reaſon, that a man "ſhall be preſumed innocent, until the contrary is proved," and I give you a ſtrong preſumption of my innocence, viz that though having the opportunity of relinquiſhing the country, I ſtand firm, and will ſurrender myſelf to the cloſeſt examination of the Judges, and put myſelf entirely on the merit or demerit of my conduct, through the whole of the unfortunate criſis.

H H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1794.

WHITEHALL, Sept 1.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was laſt night received from lieut. gen. the hon. Charles Stuart, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal Secretaries of ſtate.

Calvi, Auguſt 10, 1794.

SIR,

I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the town of Calvi ſurrendered to his majeſty's forces on the 10th inſt. after a ſiege of 51 days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in opinion that the utmoſt diſpatch was neceſſary, in order to enable the troops ſelected for the ſiege of Calvi to begin their operations before the commencement of the unhealthy ſeaſon, every effort was uſued to forward the neceſſary preparations; and ſo effectual were the exertions of the different departments, that, in the courſe of a very few days, the regiments embarked at Baſtia; and Capt. Nelſon, of his majeſty's ſhip Agamemnon conſented, in Lord Hood's abſence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a landing was effected on the 19th of June; and in the courſe of the ſame day the army encamped, in a ſtrong poſition, upon the Serra del Capuccine, a ridge of mountains three miles diſtant from the town of Calvi.

From many of the out-poſts, and particularly from thoſe the friendly Corſicans were ordered to occupy, I could diſtinctly diſcover that the town of Calvi was ſtrong in point of ſituation, well fortified, and amply ſupplied with heavy artillery; the exterior defences, on which the enemy had beſtowed a conſiderable labour, conſiſted in the bomb proof ſtone ſtar Fort Mozella, mounting ten pieces of ordnance, with a battery of ſix guns on its right, flanked by a ſmall entrenchment. In the rear of this line (which covered the town to the weſtward) on a rocky hill to the eaſt, was placed a battery of three guns. Conſiderably advanced on the plain to the ſouth weſt, the fort Mollinocheſco, on a ſteep rock, commanded the communication between Calvi and the province of Balagni, ſupported by two frigates moored in the bay, for the purpoſe of taking the intermediate country: But the principal difficulties in approaching the enemy's works, did not ſo much ariſe from the ſtrength of the defence, as from the height of the mountains and rugged rocky ſurface of the country it was neceſſary to penetrate; and ſo conſiderable were there obſtacles againſt the uſual mode of attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward movements, inſtead of regular approaches. In conformity to this plan of proceedings, the ſeamen and ſoldiers were laboriouſly employed in making roads, dragging guns to the top of the mountains, and collecting military ſtores for the purpoſe of erecting two mortars and four ſeparate gun batteries on the ſame night. One of theſe was intended againſt the Mollinocheſco; the ſecond to be conſtructed on rocks to cover the principal one of ſix guns; which, by a ſudden march, and the exertions of the whole army, was to be erected within ſeven hundred and fifty yards of the Mozello.

From ſome miſtake, the battery propoſed againſt the Molliocheſco was built and opened two days before the appointed time, and conſiderably damaged that fort. Obſerving, however, that it was the determination of the enemy to repair, and not to evacuate it, the Royal Iriſh regiment was ordered, on the evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their left, expoſing the men to the fire of their artillery. This diverſion was ſeconded at ſunſet, and during the greater part of the night, by a feigned attack of the Corſicans, which ſo effectually deceived the enemy, that they withdrew a conſiderable piquet from the ſpot where the principal battery was to be conſtructed, in order to ſupport the Molliocheſco, and directing the whole of their fire to that point, enabled the troops to complete their work. This important poſition eſtabliſhed, the enemy was compelled to evacuate the Molliocheſco, and to withdraw the ſhipping under the protection of the town. A very heavy fire immediately commenced on both ſides, and continued, with little intermiſſion, until the 18th of that month, when, obſerving that their batteries were conſiderably damaged, and a breach appearing practicable on the Weſt ſide of the Mozello, a diſpoſition was made for a general attack upon the out-works, under cover of two batteries, ordered to be erected that night, which, from their poſition, would, in the event of a check, appear the principal object of the movement.

From the zeal of Lieut, Col. Wauchope, and the great exertions of the 50th regiment, the battery, which he undertook to conſtruct within three hundred yards of the Mozello, was completed an hour before day break, without diſcovery: A ſignal gun was then fired from it, for the troops to advance.—Lieut. Newhouſe, of the royal artillery, with two field pieces, covered the approach, and the grenadiers, light infantry and 2d battalion of the royals, under the command of Lieut. Col. Moore, of the 51ſt regiment, and Major Brereton, of the 30th regiment, proceeded with a cool, ſteady confidence, and unloaded arms towards the enemy, forced their way through a ſmart fire of muſquetry, and, regardleſs of live ſhells flung into the breach, or the additional defence of pikes, ſtormed the Mozello; while Lieut. Col. Wemyſs, with the royal Iriſh regiment, and two pieces of cannon, under the direction of Lieut. Lemoine of the royal artillery, equally regardleſs of oppoſition, carried the enemy's battery on the left, and forced their trenches without firing a ſhot.

The poſſeſſion of theſe very important poſts, which the troops maintained under the heavieſt fire of ſhells, ſhot and grape, induced me to offer to conſider ſuch terms as the garriſon of Calvi might be inclined to propoſe; but receiving an unfavourable anſwer, the navy and army once more united their efforts, and, in 9 days, batteries of thirteen guns, four mortars and three howitzers, were completed within 600 yards of the town, and opened with ſo well directed a fire, that the enemy were unable to remain at their guns; and in eighteen hours ſent propoſals, which terminated in a capitulation, and the expulſion of the French from Corſica.

It is with ſincere regret that I have to mention the loſs of Capt. Serocold, of the navy, who was killed by a cannon ſhot, when actively employed on the batteries. The aſſiſtance and co-operation of Capt. Nelſon, the activity of Capt. Hallowell, and the exertions of the navy, have greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of theſe movements.

The ſpirit, zeal, and willingneſs with which this army has undergone the greateſt labour and fatigue in the moſt oppreſſive weather, is hardly to be deſcribed; and ſuch has been the determined animation of both officers and men, that the ſmalleſt murmur has never been heard, unleſs illneſs deprived them from making their ſervices uſeful to their country.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Moore, for his aſſiſtance upon every occaſion; and it is only a tribute due to his worth to mention, that he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon this expedition for his bravery, conduct, and military talent.

It is with the utmoſt confidence, I preſume to recommend to his majeſty my Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Duncan, of the royal artillery, whoſe activity, zeal and ability, in his own, and the engineer department, merits the higheſt commendation and advancement.

Capt. Stephens, the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves with their uſual ability in the management of the batteries, and their attention to the different branches in that line.

Sir James Erſkine, and Major Oaks, have been eſſentially uſeful in their different departments; and permit me to aſſure you, that a cordiality ſubſiſts throughout the army, which promiſes the moſt ſignal ſucceſs in any future undertaking.

I have the happineſs to inform you that Captains Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded officers and ſoldiers, are in a fair way of recovery.

Capt Stewart, an officer of great merit, and my Aid du Camp, will have the honor of delivering this diſpatch.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Total return of the killed and wounded of the troops employed in the expedition againſt Calvi, under the command of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, the 10th of Auguſt, 1794.

1 Field officer, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 25 Rank and File, killed; 1 Field officer, 3 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 49 Rank and File wounded.

Rank and name of Officers killed.

Lieut. Col. Senebaldi, Corſican Battalion, Capt. Serocold, Royal Navy, Mr. Banks, Midſhipman, ditto. Lieut. William Byron, Royal Regiment Ireland. Enſign Boggis, 51ſt Regiment.

Rank and name of Officers wounded.

Lieut. Col. Moore, 51ſt Regiment, Capt. Col. Macdonald, Royal, Capt. Mackenzie, ditto. Lieut. Johnſton, Royal Regiment of Ireland. Lieut. Livingſton, 30th Regiment. Capt. John Paoli, Corſica battallion. Lieut. Franciſco Mattei, ditto.

J. St. CLAIR ERSKINE, Adj. Gen.

Return of ſhips and veſſels taken in the harbour of Calvi, Auguſt 10, 1794.

La Melpomene 40 guns, Mignonne 28, Brig Auguſte 4, Brig Providence 4, Ca Ira, gun boat 3.

(Signed) E. STEPHENS,
Capt. Com. Royal Artillery.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of Aſſembly, November 4, 1794.

A Petition from Samuel Huggins, praying, for reaſons therein contained, that an Act may be paſſed to divorce him from Sarah, his wife, was read.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to preſent a bill, to anſwer the prayer of his petition, on the fourth Tueſday in this month, previouſly advertiſing the ſubſtance of the bill he means to preſent, with a copy of this order, for two weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

‡ MASKELL EWING, Clk.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the ſecond Tueſday of their next ſitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey,
22d Sept. 1794. †

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in Weſt-Whiteland, Chester county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and ſuitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on ſaid premiſes, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for buſineſs, and has a good run; being ſituated in the interſection of the Wilmington and Cheſter roads, 3½ miles from Weſt-Cheſter, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from ſeveral limekilns. The houſe, ſheds, barn, ſtables, &c. in good repair, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of ſaid tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out houſes, a ſpring-houſe over a never failing and convenient ſpring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and ſeveral fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years paſt; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two ſtory brick houſe, and lot, ſituate in Gay ſtreet, the lot containing 30 ſquare perches. Indiſputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderſon, Norriſtown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Cheſter aforeſaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, about 16 miles from Wilmington, and 12 from the head of Elk; containing 210 acres of land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of meadow, on the middle branch of White-Clay creek; there are on ſaid Plantation two apple orchards, and one peach orchard, a two ſtory log houſe, log barn, and ſpring-houſe. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

† CALEB DAVIS,

10th Mo. 27th, 1794.

By the brig Sarah, Capt. Mann, arrived from Hamburg, we have Hamburg papers to the 6th of September, from which the following are extracts.

HAGUE, September 2.

WE were in hopes that the ſucceſsful attempts which had been made to repulſe the two attacks which the French made upon ours, the Engliſh, and Hanoverian out poſts in the neighbourhood of Breda, had removed all expectation of a ſiege of that place; but we received, on the 30th ult. the diſagreeable information of its being actually beſieged, and that it was ſummoned to ſurrender on the 29th in the evening; that the fortifications being in good order, and the fortreſs commanded by Baron Von Genſaw, a German, who in the two laſt campaigns ſignalized himſelf by his bravery, the fate of that place gives us, as yet, no great uneaſineſs.

The Chief of the patriotic party at Amſterdam, known by the name of Father Hoſt, died at his country ſeat, aged upwards of 70 years. He was formerly burgomaſter and father-in-law to Admiral Kinſbergen. It is ſaid a monument will be erected at Amſterdam to his memory.

MAESTRICHT, Aug. 26.

On the 23d inſt. the French marched on in two columns of cavalry, with ſome cannon, and drove in the imperial outpoſts before the gates of Fongern; but a body of troops marching out of this fortreſs, and the cavalry being likewiſe in motion, they retreated.

BREDA, Aug. 31.

Since the day before yeſterday every thing has been in motion here, and headquarters have been removed in the greateſt hurry from hence, all the out-poſts have likewiſe been called in. A French officer with two trumpeters arrived here the day before yeſterday, but the cauſe of his miſſion is not yet known; after having received his anſwer, he and the two trumpeters were conducted blindfolded under a ſtrong eſcort as far as Hoogſtrauren. Yeſterday ſome French huſſars and about 100 cavalry appeared cloſe before this fortreſs, took four horſe men and ſome infantry priſoners, and then withdrew.

All the houſes before the Hague and Ginnekin Gates are demoliſhed, and the Griſt mills are blown up, the other houſes outſide of the gates, where the enemy might take ſhelter, are likewiſe to be demoliſhed. Yeſterday four regiments arrived here to reinforce our garriſon. The Engliſh, Hanoverian, Heſſian and Dutch troops, have all marched towards Gertruydenburg, Bois-le-Duc, and the neighbouring places.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.

The fortreſs of Sluys ſurrendered on the 24th of laſt month, the garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 men, were made priſoners of war and tranſported to Dunkirk. This ſiege has coſt the French 2000 men, and they would not have made themſelves maſters of this fortreſs, if the Engineers had not neglected the inundations in a treacherous manner. But this is not the caſe at Breda, where, with the now prevailing northerly winds the inundation has ſucceeded ſo well that the French will find it difficult to open their trenches. Mean while they have actually ſummoned the fortreſs, the Commandant whereof returned for anſwer that "he knew what duty and honor demanded of him and that he was determined to defend the fortreſs to the laſt." Report ſays that the French are making preparations likewiſe to beſiege Bois le Duc.

EINDHOVEN, Aug. 27.

Yeſterday we received information that the French had eſtabliſhed their head quarters at Oers. This day we received a letter from the French army, wherein they direct us to furniſh bread for 1500 men, and hay and oats for 3500 horſes, within 24 hours, on pain of military execution. This being impoſſible, we ſent two deputies to the French general to repreſent our inability: But the general would abate nothing of his demands, and ſaid beſides that to day 800 men and to morrow 15000 more were to encamp on the heath at Stratum, the head quarters whereof were to be here at Eindhoven. But as yet they are not arrived, and it is even ſaid that they have retreated as far as Peſtel. The above contribution conſiſts in 15000 wt. bread, 3600 barrels oats, and 5000 wt. hay.

BOIS LE DUC, Aug. 31.

Yeſterday the whole army of the Duke of York, paſſed thro' this city, and took their poſition on Neſſelroodt heath. The French are ſcouring about every where and behave very ill. At Hilvarenbeck they hanged two peaſants in a barn, and then burned barn, houſe, cattle and all. The French appears in great numbers on the frontiers, all the way between Bearle, Naſſaw, and Lommel.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 3.

Camp at Simpkin's, 6 miles below the Youghiogany river, Oct. 27.

"We have been detained here three days by a ſerious fall of rain—The order of our line of march from Fort-Cumberland to Union, is with twelve hundred light troops one day in advance of the main body that take this rout.—We left Fort-Cumberland on the 22d, and formed a junction with the troops from Frankford at Gwynn's, five miles this ſide of Cumberland, where the main body halted the firſt night, and the light troops, under Major General Morgan, proceeded to Stucker's, eleven miles. The army is amply provided with proviſions and forage to ſupport them a week longer at this place, yet it is the determination of officers and men to proceed to morrow, let the weather be what it may. We have this moment heard from the laſt meeting at Parkinſon's Ferry, held there on Thurſday laſt—their reſolves are all ſubmiſſion to the laws, and a determination to give up all thoſe who do not accord in theſe ſentiments. —They are extremely alarmed."

FREDERICK TOWN, Nov. 5.

On Saturday evening laſt, an expreſs arrived at Hager's-Town, from the weſtward, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Elliott. That gentleman was ſhot by a party of Indians, on Monday the 6th of October laſt, within ſix miles of Fort Hamilton. The particulars of this unfortunate affair, we have not yet been able to learn.

BALTIMORE, November 8.

On Thurſday evening came to anchor off the fort, the French ſloop of war L'Eſpartiate, in 38 days from Rochfort, with diſpatches for the French miniſter.

As this veſſel left France the laſt of September or the firſt of October, papers brought by her muſt contain very late and important intelligence. We are ſorry that ſuch ſecrecy as to particulars ſhould be obſerved; and that no other information could be obtained than what has already been anticipated by all; that is that Victory is ſtill the order of the day; that the triumphant Sans Culottes are extending their conqueſts into the very heart of Spain and Holland; and that the tyranny of Madrid and ariſtocracy of Amſterdam muſt quickly pay their laſt act of homage to the victorious ſtandard of Gallic liberty.

We are informed that the above veſſel brings news of an army of 100,000 French having entered Spain. It is likewiſe ſaid, that a French ſquadron of nine frigates has for ſome time paſt been cruiſing among the Orkneys, and captured and deſtroyed 80 ſail of veſſels.

Philadelphia, November 12.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

5th November 1794.

This day the houſe of repreſentatives met at eleven o'clock, agreeably to adjournment of yeſterday. Notice was received that the Senate had not yet been able to form a quorum.

Upon this Mr. Dayton moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine the buſineſs left unfiniſhed laſt ſeſſion, and report to the houſe. He ſaw no reaſon for loſing time by waiting for the Senate.

Mr Goodhue objected to the motion as improper.

Mr. Dayton challenged the gentleman to point out where the impropriety conſiſted. For two or three weeks, the houſe of repreſentatives would have full employment, while the ſenate, in reality, had none. He was poſitive as to the legality and expediency of proceeding.

The Speaker put the queſtion, and the ayes and noes were equal, each being 25. The Speaker then informed the houſe that as a quorum of their number was not preſent, it would be requiſite to adjourn.

The houſe roſe immediately, after adjourning till to morrow at eleven o'clock.

[By the fifth ſection of the firſt article of the federal conſtitution, "a majority of each houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs." The preſent houſe of repreſentatives conſiſts of one hundred and five members. Two members were thus wanting, this day, for making up an acting number.

In the Britiſh houſe of commons, forty members make a quorum. The whole number is five hundred and fifty-eight. So that a fourteenth part of them can tranſact the public buſineſs. The houſe of peers have about two hundred and fifty members. No quorum at all is here requiſite. A very important queſtion (the tobacco exciſe bill) was decided ſome years ago by ten voices againſt ſeven.

The rule in the American conſtitution is much better.]

Thurſday, November 6.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives again met this day. It ſeemed to be the opinion of the members to defer proceeding to buſineſs till the Senate ſhould be able to form a quorum. They have accordingly adjourned 'till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Monday, November 10.

A motion, originally brought forward by Mr. Dayton, was taken into conſideration this day and agreed to, viz. That a committee be appointed to examine into and report on the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, alſo reſpecting the laws that are now expiring: a committee of three was appointed.

Mr. Claiborne laid the following motion in ſubſtance on the table--viz. That a committee be appointed to reviſe all the laws which have been paſſed ſince the adoption of the conſtitution relative to the military eſtabliſhment of the United States; the arrangement of the militia, their pay, &c.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

There is a report in circulation that a veſſel is arrived at a ſouthern port, from Rochfort in France, with intelligence, that Amſterdam is in poſſeſſion of the French, and that all the province of Holland has ſubmitted to them.

The September Britiſh Packet has arrived at Halifax. The letters for the United States, were brought to New-York on Saturday evening by the Thetis frigate. We have not learnt that there are any advices later than the 4th of September.

Laſt Saturday morning between one and two o'clock, the city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in a brick houſe in Spruce ſtreet between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets. The upper chambers and roof of the houſe were deſtroyed before the fire could be got under. Through the exertions of the citizens the flames were prevented from making further devaſtation. This misfortune, we hear, was occaſioned by a candle being left burning in an upper chamber, which fell and caught a bundle of papers and they communicated the flames to the wainſcot.

By Capt. Roach of the brig Two Siſters, in 18 days from St. Marks, we hear, that the Britiſh are in continual alarm from the frequent attacks the Republicans make upon that town, in one of which they would have completely reduced it, had it not been for the arrival of two frigates, at a critical juncture, which obliged the French to retreat. The boats of the ſhipping are every night brought to the ſhore, under the guns of the fort, ready to receive the ſoldiers, in caſe they are obliged to evacuate the place, which is every day expected. There were near 15 American veſſels, which are allowed to depart but one or two at a time as others arrive — The Captains are deprived of their regiſters, which have beeen ſent down to Jamaica by the Collector, and two piſtoles are extorted from them for a printed proteſt, with which they are obliged to depart, when they get permiſſion, in lieu of their veſſels regiſters.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman with the army, dated Berlin, 25th October 1794.

"I can give you no intelligence worth attention, nor has our march produced any thing entertaining or amuſing, ſave that two Light Horſemen having lately came acroſs a very large bear, they ſhot him with their piſtols, but this produced little except irritation. One of them fired his piſtol into the bear's ear, then mounted on his back rode him 100 yards, and, with the aſſiſtance of his companion, killed this ferocious monſter with their ſwords, and brought his ſkin and quarters, (which weighed 230lb) into camp.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Quarter-Maſter-General's Department, dated Bonnet's near Cherry's, November 3.

"I have juſt received orders to proceed 13 miles, to Budd's, and the Yough, to lay off a camp, to which the army marches to-morrow. General Lee marches from Union-town to Peterſon's, half-way between Budd's and Parkinſon's ferries, and here, I have no doubt, will be the ultimate point of march for the main army.

"I hear of nobody complaining in this camp, but am told they are rather ſickly in the left wing. This I expect will reach you before my letter by the Governor's expreſs; as he travels ſlow, being heavy laden with returns, &c. We have lain here two days. To-morrow there will be an inſpection of the troops, who have hitherto been well ſupplied with proviſions. I have a ſmall keg of brandy yet untouched, which is valued here three to one above wine. The weather for two or three days has been fine, and we have no difficulty to encounter but extreme bad roads. Forage has been rather ſcant, but at preſent we have a pretty good ſtock."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Elicott at Pittſburgh, to his brother in this city, dated 30th October, 1794.

"I arrived at this place from Fort Le Bœuf yeſterday. The Six nations of Indians have declared for peace, and have given Mr. Adlum leave to ſurvey. I attribute their pacific diſpoſition to the good ſucceſs of General Wayne.

"The army is about 30 miles from this place, and is expected here in about 3 days. Numbers of the inſurgents have gone down the river, and ſome of them have been taken. The whiſky poles are all cut down, and there ſeemed to be a diſpoſition to ſubmit to the laws. Not one of the 5000 inſurgents that marched into this place are to be found that will take up arms againſt government."

Extract of a letter, dated camp, Bonnets, November 3.

"The right column of the army arrived here three days ago, the ſix laſt days of the march we encountered undeſcribable difficulties, the weather poured an inceſſant ſtorm of rain—The men, from the impoſſibility of the tents coming forward, were compelled to remain ſeveral nights expoſed, without any kind of covering; the mountains were ſteep, ſtony, and one continued ſlough from the croud of waggons rendered nearly impaſſible: In ſhort, no expedition during the laſt war, nor even that of Hanibal's paſſage over the Alps, could equal the almoſt inſuperable hardſhips we have ſuffered; yet to the immortal honour of the army, they have ſuſtained themſelves under it without even a ſerious murmur; to morrow we take up the line of march, the legion for Waſhington, and the main body for Budd's ferry, on the Youghiogeny, our furtheſt point of deſtination

Gen. Lee will probably join us at Budd's, with the left column.

The recent intelligence from the patriotic army is of ſuch a nature, as excites the mingled emotions of ſympathy, admiration and pleaſure in the mind of every man who feels himſelf an American.

What cannot the love of country do? What obſtacles are inſurmountable to men engaged in ſuch a cauſe? Monuments more durable than marble or braſs are erected to their honor—the LOVE AND GRATITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the townſhip of Tioga, held on the 3d day of October, 1794, took into conſideration the cauſe of the diſturbances in the four weſtern counties of this ſtate, with the meaſures purſuing by the general and ſtate governments, againſt them.

GENERAL SPAULDING, Moderator.

OBADIAH GORE, Clerk.

Voted, That the conſtitution of the United States is wiſely calculated to ſecure the liberties of the people, and ought to be ſupported.

Voted, That the powers exerciſed by the legiſlature of the general government, laying an exciſe is ſtrictly conſtitutional; that it is the duty of every citizen of the United States, to ſupport and maintain the laws of the United States; and that the Executive of the general and ſtate goverments are juſtifiable in calling out the militia to enforce due obedience to the laws

Voted, That if there are exiſting faults in our conſtitution or laws, or abuſes in the adminiſtratihn thereof, it is more eaſy and expedient to correct ſuch faults or ſuch abuſes by conſtitutional means than to appeal to arms and cauſe a revolution in government.

Voted, That this meeting highly diſapprove of the preſent oppoſition to the conſtitutional laws of the United States in ſome of the weſtern counties of this ſtate.

Voted, That we ſtand ready (if it be required) to turn out perſonally with our fellow citizens of this ſtate, and of the United States, to ſupport that free government under which we live.

Voted, That the foregoing votes be publiſhed for the information of our fellow-citizens.

(Copy.)

OBADIAH GORE, Clerk.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 17th day of this inſt. at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, at 10 o'clock, a valuable Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-Grove, containing 130 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Mackey, Eſq; Joſeph Moore, and others. There are on ſaid plantation, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out houſes; about twelve acres of good meadow, with a ſufficiency of timber for the premiſes; late the property of Charles Booth, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Nov. 4. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near ſix feet high, ſtreight made, and has a ſcar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, with two rows of buttons on the breaſt; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white ſtriped linen trowſers, thread ſtockings, calf ſkin ſhoes, and a new high crowned wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes ſaid negroe and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county,

A handſome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable ſtar in her forehead, and a white ſpot on the end of her noſe, three white feet, and white hairs on both ſides her back, occaſioned by a hurt from the ſaddle, trots and canters very neat and eaſy, and carries well, ſhews the blood, as to conſider her of that ſtrain, five years old paſt. Whoever ſecures the Mare and Thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his Mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of David Jewin, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, above ſix months, will pleaſe to call at his houſe and ſettle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 8, 1794.

I HEREBY deſire all Perſons not to truſt my Wife Chriſtina, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which ſhe has contracted, or may contract.

DANIEL GUENTHER, Jun.

Glaſgow Forge, Montgomery county, 10th Nov. 1794. ¶

Just Published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, No. 51, and by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, No. 87, in Market ſtreet,

(Price 75 Cents)

PRECEDENTS in the OFFICE of a JUSTICE of PEACE: To which is added, a SHORT SYSTEM of CONVEYANCING, in a Method entirely new: With an APPENDIX, containing a Variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

Benjamin & Joſeph Leedom,

Reſpectfully inform their Acquaintances, and the Public in general,

THAT they have lately removed their STORE from No. 89, North Second ſtreet, to No. 12, South Water ſtreet, where they will be happy to wait upon their former Cuſtomers, as uſual, and to execute ſuch Orders as they, or any other Gentlemen, may think proper to honour them with, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and with all that attention and expedition the nature of the buſineſs merits. Nov. 4. *

At Germantown Academy,

Six Miles from Philadelphia,

YOUNG Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spaniſh and Italian Languages; alſo, Engliſh Grammar, Geography and Mathematicks, by FREDERICK HERMAN and JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. and proper Aſſiſtants. Parents and Guardians, who chooſe to intruſt them with the Education of their Sons and Wards, may have an opportunity of Lodging and Boarding them with either of the Maſters; and may depend upon due attention being paid to the morals, health and improvement of the Young Gentlemen, in every branch of uſeful and ornamental Literature.

For the information of ſtrangers, Mr. HERMAN is the eſtabliſhed Miniſter in Germantown; Mr. CHAMBERS, who is lately from England, was ſeveral years Maſter of a Boarding-School in the neighbourhood of London; they live near the Academy, and have at preſent under their care, ſome Foreigners, and the Sons of ſeveral reſpectable Citizens. †

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 24th inſtant, and 6 o'Clock in the Evening, (if not Sold before by Private Sale)

TWO contiguous PLANTATIONS, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining Marian Forge, about two miles from Downing-town, and near the Lancaſter turnpike road: the one containing 100 acres; the other about 180 acres, Brandywine creek runs through a part of one, and near the other; on each of thoſe Places are apple orchards, and other fruit; few places have ſo much meadow ground, about 20 acres being now in meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with little expence; the whole land is well watered by a ſtream which runs into Brandywine creek, and well ſupplied with excellent ſprings, flowing on different parts: theſe Plantations being within a mile of a lime kiln, limeſtone land, and wood in plenty to burn lime, may be manured without much expence, though the land is now good for raiſing grain. Any perſon may view the Premiſes, by applying to WILLIAM BEALE, near the land, or to the ſubſcriber, who has a draft of the ſame, and who will give title to the purchaſer.

EVERARD BOLTON,
No. 38, North Front ſtreet.

November 3, 1794.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was ſtolen from the door of a public houſe, in Norriſtown, on Tueſday evening, the 14th inſtant, a Grey GELDING, (ſaddle and bridle) 14 hands and a half high, 6 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, ſwitch tail, with a wart on the near ſide of his tail, near the root, of the bigneſs of a large pea, quite perceivable; about his head are thoſe marks commonly called flea-bitten; ſhod before. Any perſon who will apprehend the Thief, if ſtolen, and ſecure him in any jail, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, and deliver the Horſe, Saddle and Bridle, to the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Horſe, &c. &c. &c. paid by

ARNOLD VANFUSSEN.

October 18, 1794. ‡

STOLEN in the night of the 18th inſtant, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, a Black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, has a riſing bone in her right fore foot, and her right hind foot is white; ſhe is about 13 hands high, and about 8 years old, both paces and trots, has never been docked. Whoever ſecures the Mare with the Thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his Mare, ſhall receive FOUR POUNDS REWARD for both, or Twenty Shillings for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK VOGEL.

October 19, 1794. *

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip and county of Montgomery, two COWS, one Black, the other Pied. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold according to law.

EDWARD MORGAN.

Oct. 15, 1794. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, on the night of the 28th of October laſt, a large Bay HORSE, between 4 and 5 years old, has a dark mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, white hind feet, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, is rather light built behind, goes well in gears or under the ſaddle, the hair a little worn off his neck by a yoke. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, on information given where the Horſe may be found, by

MARY KELLE.

Glouceſter county, Nov. 3, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

AN elegant new three ſtory Frame HOUSE, and Lot, ſituate on a corner lot, in Bridge-Town, Weſt New-Jerſey, 42 feet in front, and 26 feet deep; therewith a good convenient kitchen, ſtable, grain-houſe, a good well of water near the door. Said houſe and lot is within 15 yards of the Court-houſe, and always, ever ſince built, has, and is now, occupied as a tavern. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in ſaid houſe, or at Philadelphia every Wedneſday.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland county,
Weſt New Jerſey, Oct 4, 1794.

SAMUEL WOOD.

N. B. Said Place may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Durham townſhip, Bucks county, a 3 year old HEIFFER; her face, belly, and back white, and her ſides black. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LONG.

October 20, 1794. *

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth ſtreet,

Have juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Bookſellers, Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and conciſe Hiſtory of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embelliſhed with a neat Engraving. Octo. 22, 1794. *

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

(If not ſold before at private ſale) on MONDAY, the 17th of November next, the Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the Widow LESHER, in Germantown,

THAT beautiful SEAT and PLANTATION, late of Samuel Aſhmead, Eſq; deceaſed, containing 86 acres, and 90 perches; 55 and a half acres are pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the townſhip line road, about 5 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Germantown; of this Tract, there are about 23 acres excellent wood, 6 acres watered meadow, and a good ſtone quarry, adjoining the lands of James Smith, and Henry Hill, Eſquire---The other Tract contains 31 acres, and 10 perches, about 5 acres thereof are well timbered, and 6 acres watered meadow, ſituate on the oppoſite ſide of the road, and adjoining lands of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Buſh, and James Logan, on which there are two ſtone houſes, barn, cyder houſe, mill and preſs, orchard, and a well of excellent water. Theſe two Tracts will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. It is, beyond all doubt, the moſt valuable of any within the ſame diſtance of Philadelphia; the riſing grounds afford a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the country, and at a ſmall expence may be made one of the beſt Farms in the ſtate, of the ſame number of acres, the road to Philadelphia being almoſt level, which renders it certainly one of the beſt ſituations for a Gentleman's country-ſeat, of any within the ſame diſtance of the city, or for a Farmer that would wiſh to attend the market. For terms of ſale apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No. 27, North Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, or at his Farm, near Frankford, 6 miles from the city, or JACOB ASHMEAD, on the Premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, if not ſold before, and a good title given. Octo. 29, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Monday the 6th inſtant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtout built, and ſquare ſhouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to ſerve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a ſtriped red and black worſted and wool coattee, a round-about black and white linſey jacket, a waiſtcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowſers, a pair of blue-grey yarn ſtockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, caliſkin ſhoes with ſquare buckles, a newiſh wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Cheſter or Delaware, ſo that I may get him again, or brings him to me, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

---

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets; alſo, a large and general Aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual.

October 24. ¶

MUSTARD SEED.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard ſeed, by

Chriſtian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where they have for ſale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794, tbetf.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named WILLIAM EVENS, about 17 years of age, and but ſmall, hath a large lump on his back; had on a cloth coloured coattee and ſtriped under jacket, a pair of new ſhoes, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE BENNER.

Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, October 10, 1794. *

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, deceaſed, of Philadelphia, houſe-carpenter, are deſired to make payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to bring their Accounts for ſettlement, to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH OGELBY, or
ABRAHAM COLLADAY, } Executors.

July 30, 1794. tbs

STOLEN from the door of David Rore, in Fairfield townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, in the evening of the 15th inſtant, a bright Bay HORSE, coming 7 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white ſpots under his belly, has a lump on his back, occaſioned by a hurt from the ſaddle, was ſhod before, trots and canters naturally, goes well under the ſaddle, and works well in the geers. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as he be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ENOCH BOWEN.

Fairfield, Cumberland county, October 17, 1794. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, on the morning of the 9th inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of ſtature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark buſhy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one ſide, ſtriped linſey waiſtcoat, and ſtriped linen trowſers, old ſhoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Lad, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the aſſiſtance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF AND RUNAWAY.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 29th September laſt, an indented SERVANT, named WILLIAM ROBBINS, about 5 feet 8 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, light complexion, ſandy hair, much freckled in the face, ſtoop ſhouldered, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by a hurt; had on when he went away, a ſtriped nankeen coat, queen-rib waiſtcoat, corduroy trowſers, white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes, and plated buckles, and a roram hat, almoſt new; ſuppoſed to have ſtolen, 35 dollars in bank notes, viz. 3 ten dollar notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, and one 5 of the United States, one ſky-blue caſſimer waiſtcoat, one pair of allenetta coloured nankeen ſmall-cloaths, one pair of ſquare carved ſilver knee-buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid Villain and Goods, ſo that his maſter gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Runaway alone, paid by

JAMES ELLIOT.

Sorrel Horſe, Lancaſter road, 13 miles from Philadelphia, Octo. 4, 1794. *

N. B. The above deſcribed is an active Fellow, and perhaps may change his name and dreſs. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him away at their peril.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, in September laſt, a Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, trots and paces, and has a little white on one hind foot. She is ſuppoſed to have come from Philadelphia. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold as the law directs,

Octo. 27. § MATTHEW GREER.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Cheſnut ſtreet,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Eſq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embelliſhed with a ſtriking likeneſs of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is ſubjoined an ODE, inſcribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Eſquire.

FROM realm to realm, with croſs or creſcent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and miſery are found,
O'er burning ſands, deep waves, and wilds of ſnow,
Great HOWARD journeying ſeeks the houſe of woe.
Down many a winding ſtep to dungeons dank,
Where anguiſh wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves beſtrew'd with many a mould'ring bone,
And cells, whoſe echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Diſeaſe and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for ſale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The ſoil is remarkably fertile, and numerous ſtreams of water are interſperſed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obſtruction, navigable to the Suſquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itſelf into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Suſquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-ſeats, and in its courſe creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are interſected by creeks of conſiderable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the ſettlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the moſt convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles diſtant from many parts of the ſettlement.

The Suſquehannah affords an eaſy and ſafe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the diſtance, in ſeveral places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own intereſt with that of the inhabitants, are diſpoſed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile ſquare, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a ſchool, and 100 acres for the firſt reſident clergyman, of any denomination of chriſtians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennſylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly anſwered.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Andrew Mowſer, deceaſed, late of Upper Hanover townſhip, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers, Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjuſted, by

JOHN MOWSER, }
JACOB MOWSER, } Adminiſtrators.

Upper Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 17, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

ON the 12th inſtant a Man, with a brown Mare, came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, between ſeven and eight o'Clock in the evening, when he ordered his mare to paſture, in the morning the mare was gone, and he took a Horſe of mine, but afterwards got his mare at the next tavern, and went off with both; the Horſe was a grey, about 15 hands high, ſix years old next ſpring, both trots and hand-gallops, and on his near hind foot it appears as if he had a ring bone. The man is tall and ſlim, wore a blue coat, with lappels and ſugar-loaf buttons, corduroy trowſers, and boots under them, ſaid he lived in Miniſink. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man, with the horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe, paid by

DANIEL COOPER.

Upper Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, Sept. 15. 1794. ‡

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ridge road, on the night of the 18th inſt. a young bay dun MARE, between three and four years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, her near hind foot white, ſhe has a young Colt, which was left behind. Whoever will ſecure and bring her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOHN SLATER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3357.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1794.

PITTSBURG, November 8.

With ſincere pleaſure we announce the return of major gen. John Gibſon to this town. He is one of the gentlemen proſcribed by David Bradford and his aſſociates, in Auguſt laſt. Col. Nevill, major Kirkpatrick, and Mr Briſon, are expected here in a few days.

Times have taken a rapid change ſince the period above mentioned. At that time a nod from David Bradford was ſufficient to deſtroy a man or his property—he now, from the lateſt accounts, is wandering the banks of the Ohio, with only a ſingle domeſtic. How are the mighty fallen!

From undoubted authority we are informed, that governor Simcoe is recalled from the government of Upper Canada, by the Britiſh court.

The Anſwer of his Excellency Governor Lee, Commander in Chief of the Federal Volunteers, to the addreſs of the Waſhington Committee

Your declarations of the good intentions of the people of Waſhington county, who have been pleaſed to depute you to preſent to me certain papers, containing aſſurances of fidelity to government, cannot but excite the moſt agreeable ſenſations in my breaſt. To reſtore happineſs to our deluded fellow citizens of this country, by reſtoring to them the compleat enjoyment of the bleſſings flowing from the government eſtabliſhed by the people of the United States, is the chief object of the advance of the army under my command, and its ſtay here will depend on the execution of the work.

Thoſe individuals to whom may be juſtly attributed the awful criſis which has arrived, among the many groundleſs talks which they have induſtriouſly circulated to miſlead their fellow citizens in purſuit of their wicked and ambitious ſchemes, told them that the exciſe law was odious to the people, that the adminiſtration was corrupt, that Britiſh gold and Britiſh influence ſwayed the meaſures of Congreſs, and that under this load of complicated guilt, it was alſo neceſſary to erect the ſtandard of oppoſition to government, to ſecure the accompliſhment of your miſtaken wiſhes.

Unfortunately for your peace, and our happineſs, you believed their aſſertions, and a ſpecies of violence, diſgraceful to the name and character of the United States, enſued: they told you too that no army could be brought into action againſt you by the government, and had the audacity to repeat their aſſertion, even after the troops had reached their points of rendezvous.

Such was your deluſion, that no counter declaration on the part of government obtained any credit: at length you began to diſcern the truth, and to know your real good—You ſee a formidable force ſuddenly collected in obedience to the law of Congreſs, croſſing the mountains at a very inclement ſeaſon of the year, determined to ſubdue all who may dare to reſiſt, and anxious to protect all who ſubmit to the conſtitution and laws.

Hereafter you cannot credit the tales of the vicious and deſigning, becauſe your experience of their falſhood is ſo impreſſive and ſolemn as to leave not a doubt in your minds of the perils to which they have expoſed your lives and fortunes. Derive wiſdom from experience, confide not in the man who courts your reſpect by defaming your government, and be as ſincere in your active endeavours to reſtore order, as you are warm in your profeſſions to do ſo: then will my taſk be eaſy, and your future felicity certain.

Return to your country, and aſſure your fellow citizens, that no man will receive injury, either in perſon or property from the army. Adviſe them to bring to our camp all the neceſſaries of life they may have to ſpare, for which promiſe them from me a fair price in caſh. Tell them it is the pride, as it is the duty of all my fellow citizens in arms with me to maintain, and not to violate, the laws of our country, and tell them further that ſuch is the poſitive injuction of the Preſident of the United States: at the ſame time mention to all, my expectation that exactions in price will not be attempted by any, becauſe it would not only manifeſt a want of ſincerity in the profeſſions of friendſhip which have been made on the part of the inhabitants, but would convey a deſire to deprive the troops of thoſe articles eſſential not only to their comfort, but to their, health, to which deprivation no conſideration can induce me to ſubmit them.

Specification of Prices in Waſhington and Fayette Counties.

We, the under-written, being called upon by the commander in chief to declare the current prices of the undermentioned articles, do declare them to be according to the beſt of our judgment agreeably to the following ſpecification in the counties of Fayette and Waſhington—

Onions, per buſhel,	7/6
Potatoes,	2/6
Turnips,	1/
Oats,	2/
Corn,	2/6
Indian meal,	2/6
Cabbage per hundred,	10/
Fowls per head,	5/6
Turkeys do.	2/6 to 3/9
Ducks,	2/
Geeſe,	2/6
Mutton per lb.	5/4
Pork freſh,	5/4
Bacon,	5/8
Hay per ton,	40/
Flour per barrel,	26/
Cyder do.	35/
Whiſkey per gallon,	3/9
Straw brought to Camp per bundle.	5/2

The price of tranſportation of oats, hay, corn, flour, whiſkey, and meat, is not conſidered, and muſt depend on diſtance.

Signed by JOHN MINOR,
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,
JOHN CORBLEY.

Meſſrs. Findley, Redick, Douglaſs, and Morton, inform the inhabitants of the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Allegheny, that in conſequence of their appointment to wait on the Preſident of the United States, they proceeded on that duty: but on their way to Bedford, where it was expected the Preſident might probably be ſeen, learnt that he had left the army for the ſeat of government—they, therefore, on conſideration, took the right wing of the army commanded by the Governor of the State of Pennſylvania, in their way, where they converſed with the Governor, as well as with the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of their miſſion, and proceeded to the other wing to Governor Lee, of Virginia, (the Commander in Chief) who, after receiving the various papers and faithful information which they could give, preſented them with the following letter, which they now lay before the people for their ſerious conſideration.

To Meſſrs. Findley, Redick, Morton, and Douglaſs, deputies from the people of the counties of Fayette, Waſhington, Allegheny, and Weſtmoreland.

Gentlemen,

THE reſolutions entered into at the late meeting of the people at Parkinſon's ferry, with the various papers declaratory of the determination of the numerous ſubſcribers to maintain the civil authority, manifeſt ſtrongly a change of ſentiment in the inhabitants of this diſtrict. To what cauſe may truly be aſcribed this favourable turn in the public mind, it is out of my province to determine.

Yourſelves, in the converſation laſt evening, imputed it to the univerſal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lower order of the people.

If this be the real ground of the late change (and my reſpect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it) the moment the cauſe is removed, the reign of violence and anarchy will return. Whatever, therefore, may be the ſentiments of the people reſpecting the preſent competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myſelf obligated by the truſt repoſed in me by the Preſident of the United States, to hold the army in this country until daily practice ſhall convince all that the ſovereignty of the conſtitution and laws is unalterably eſtabliſhed.

In executing this reſolution, I do not only conſult the dignity and intereſt of the United States, which will always command my decided reſpect and preferential attention, but I alſo promote the good of this particular diſtrict.

I ſhall therefore, as ſoon as the troops are refreſhed, proceed to ſome central and convenient ſtation, where I ſhall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more ſolicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may aſſure the good people whom you repreſent, that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to haſten the delightful epoch.

On the part of all good citizens I confidently expect the moſt active, and faithful co-operation, which in my judgment cannot be more effectually given, than by circulating in the moſt public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have ſo ſucceſsfully poiſoned the minds of the inhabitants, to continue their uſual meetings for the pious purpoſe of contradicting, with their cuſtomary formalities, their paſt pernicious doctrines. A conduct ſo candid ſhould partially attone for the injuries which in a great degree may be attributed to their inſtrumentality, and muſt have a propitious influence in adminiſtering a radical cure to the exiſting diſorders.

On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honour to command, aſſure your fellow citizens, that we come to protect and not to deſtroy, and that our reſpect for our common government, and reſpect to our own honor, are ample pledges of propriety in our demeanor.

Quiet, therefore, the apprehenſions of all on this ſcore and recommend univerſally to the people to prepare for the uſe of the army whatever they can ſpare from their farms neceſſary to its ſubſiſtence, for which they ſhall be paid in caſh at the preſent market price. Diſcourage exaction of every ſort, not only becauſe it would teſtify a diſpoſition very unfriendly, but becauſe it would probably produce very diſagreeable ſcenes.

It is my duty to take care that the troops be comfortably ſubſiſted, and I cannot but obey it with the higheſt pleaſure, becauſe I intimately know their worth and excellence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With due conſideration,
Your moſt obedient ſer't.
HENRY LEE.

Head Quarters, Union Town,
November 1, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

11th Fructidor—Auguſt 28th.

TALLIEN.—"What is the revolutionary government? I do not underſtand by the revolutionary government the prolongation of a ſyſtem of inſurrection, but a government which can make itſelf dreadful to its enemies, at the time that it is beloved by the people; muſt recall to the remembrance of this aſſembly the ſcenes of horror of which France was the theatre under the tyranny of Roberſpierre; they were the offſpring of a ſyſtem of terror, a ſyſtem which muſt at laſt be replaced by juſtice. I propoſe that the Convention ſhould declare,

1ſt. That it has reſolved to maintain the revolutionary government.

2d. That the meeting of the primary aſſemblies is neceſſarily deſtructive of this government, and that all good citizens ought to diſtruſt thoſe who deſire their convocation.

3d. That the ſyſtem of terror is tyrannical.

4th. That the proſecution of authors for publiſhing their opinions is tyrannical.

Leſſiot.—"Without doubt that philoſophy is amiable, which wiſhes only for the reign of juſtice; but thoſe who wiſh now that the ſyſtem of terror ſhould be proſcribed, are the ſame who formerly moved that terror ſhould be the order of the day. They ſpeak of juſtice—We too wiſh for juſtice; but juſtice is nothing more than the mode of judging of action; and ſhall we put an end to theſe meaſures of general precaution to which France owes its ſucceſs, and even its exiſtence?

"In the ancient republics virtuous men were ſent into exile; and ſhall the French republic not free itſelf of thoſe dangerous men who have drunk in with their birth, principles the moſt hoſtile to equality? I move that Tallien's ſpeech be printed, that the errors which it contains may be refuted; but I move the adjournment of the decree which he has propoſed.

Thuriot. "I oppoſe both the printing and the adjournment. The ſpeech of Tallien would have obtained every ſuffrage, if he had had the courage to make it ſix months ago. We are now far removed from the tyranny of Roberſpierre, and the whole Convention, in overthrowing that tyrant, had no intention of ſubſtituting another. All of us who are here are the friends of liberty, and our only deſire is to proceed in confirming it.

"(The members here all roſe up, as actuated with one impulſe, and manifeſted admidſt the loudeſt applauſes of the tribunes, that ſuch was its unalterable determination.)

"Without doubt the ſpeech of Tallien proceeds from a good intention, but it reflects no honour on his ſagacity. Why, when we have buried tyranny in the grave of the triumvirs, ſhould he wiſh to recall ſuch melancholy remembrances? It is the only means of rekindling factions; and we are far from approving any ſuch odious plan. Tallien requires from us definitions; they exiſt in the laws which you have proclaimed. All the world well knows that the revolutionary government does not tend to the converting of France into a grave; but that it is only a more rapid movement towards our ultimate object.

"When our battalions are advancing againſt the enemy, ſhould a ſoldier wander from his ranks, and retard the general march, he is puniſhed. We alſo are in the preſence of the enemy, and all thoſe who ſhall deſire to retard the operations of government, ought to incur the vengeance of the laws.

They tell you of a new tyranny; by what means could it have eſtabliſhed itſelf? Have you not divided authority among the different committees? It is no longer the ſame hand that, at the ſame time, governs the finances, and actuates the civil and military powers; every committee moves in its preſcribed circle, and the convention alone exerciſes the revolutionary government. I therefore move the order of the day, both on the queſtion of printing, and on that of adjournment.

Many members, however, inſiſted on Tallien's ſpeech being printed; it was at length decreed. The order of the day was then propoſed on the plan itſelf.

Guyomer oppoſed it.

Goupilleau de Fontenay, "What is it that Tallien propoſes to you, but to aſſert that you will maintain the revolutionary government? A declaration that is uſeleſs, ſince you have already moſt ſolemnly ſanctioned it. Another part of the propoſition is relative to the liberty of the preſs; this queſtion is already referred to your committees. I therefore ſupport the order of the day.

The order of the day was decreed.

Treillard, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, announced, that he had that morning received, through the medium of the Telegraphe, the news of the re-capture of Valenciennes. [London applauſes reſounded through every part of the hall.] The committee had not as yet received the details; he had no doubt, however, but they would ſoon arrive by a courier.

Breard, in the name of the ſame committee, announced the capture of the Fort of Sluys, and read the following correſpondence.

Lacombe St. Michel to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Sluys, Auguſt 26.

"The daring capture of Cadſand was introductory to that of the fortreſs of Sluys, which we entered this morning, after the trenches had been opened before it twenty-two days. The ſluices which had been opened ineffectually inundated the works of the place; and croſs fires directed on the point of attack had as little effect; notwithſtanding the badneſs of the weather, the ſapping was conducted by ſimple faſcines, to within piſtol-ſhot of the batteries.—Our ſoldiers up to the waiſt in mud and water, have been heard to exclaim "Long live the Republic! We ſhall not diſgrace our country!" The aſſault was reſolved upon, when at length the garriſon demanded to capitulate. It was impoſſible to refuſe this to men who had ſo well done their duty and nothing but their duty; at the ſame time that our ſoldiers, harraſſed by diſeaſe, were extremely deſirous to have the buſineſs concluded."

"Thus has a place, which on ſeveral former occaſions held out for three or four months, fallen into our hands in the ſpace of 22 days. The ſiege was directed by General Moreau, aſſiſted by General Eble, of the artillery, and Dejan of the engineers, all of whom merit the higheſt praiſe. This capture may be conſidered as extremely important, not with reſpect to the city itſelf, for our gunners did not leave a ſingle houſe that could be inhabited, but thro' what we found in it, namely, 150 artillery guns, more than the half of them braſs, 100,000lbs. of gunpowder, and near 8,000 muſkets, 6000 of which are new. The priſoners are about 2000."

CAPITULATION OF SLUYS.

The Gen. commanding the fortreſs of Sluys, propoſes to the General of the French to ſurrender the garriſon on the following terms:

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall march out in 48 hours after the ſigning of the capitulation, with all the honours of war; with their camp equipage and baggage, and ſhall take the route they pleaſe to the United Provinces. The French General ſhall furniſh the neceſſary conveyance for the removal of the ſick.

Anſ. The garriſon ſhall march out in 48 hours after the capitulation is ſigned, by Zudport, with the honours of war, as a teſtimony of the gallant defence they have made; they ſhall lay down their arms after having paſſed the ſluices; ſhall be conducted, as priſoners of war, and ſent to ſuch place as the Republic ſhall appoint: the officers and ſoldiers ſhall retain their baggage.

II. The ſick who remain, ſhall be maintained, and cured at the expence of the ſtate, they ſhall afterwards be furniſhed with the neceſſary paſſports for the purpoſe of rejoining their regiments. Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed to regulate this article.

Anſ. As ſoon as the ſick are cured they ſhall follow the fate of the garriſon.

III. The artillery magazines, and arſenals ſhall be ſurrendered, after the neceſſary delay, by commiſſaries appointed on each ſide.

Anſ. After the capitulation is ſigned, commiſſaries ſhall enter the place for the purpoſe of receiving from the commiſſaries of the garriſon, the artillery, military magazines, and every thing belonging to the fortifications.

IV. The inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted on account of their private opinions, or of the conduct which they have adopted.

Anſ. Granted.

V. The French troops ſhall occupy only one part until the departure of the garriſon.

Anſ. After the capitulation is ſigned, the Zudporte and the advanced works ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the French.

VI. The clerks of the magazines, the ſutlers and ſervants, who are not ſoldiers, ſhall be permitted to retire to their country. Paſſports ſhall be granted to them. The military ſervants ſhall remain with their maſters.

Anſ. Granted.

VII. The commiſſaries on each ſide ſhall ſettle the number of carriages neceſſary for the removal of the ſick, and the effects of the garriſon.

Anſ. Granted.

VIII. The ſame commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the number of Surgeons neceſſary to be left with the ſick who remain at Sluys; and of thoſe who are to accompany the garriſon.

Anſ. Granted.

IX. The officers who are capitulescent shall keep their horses—the General shall retain with him such officer as he may select.

Ans. Granted.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The Emigrants will not be permitted to capitulate.

I accept the propositions made to me.

Sluys, August 29.

(Signed)

Major Gen. VAN DER DRUIN.

Head-quarters at Ardenburgh,
9 Fructidor, 2d year of the
Republic.

MOREAU, Gen. of the division.

CAPITULATION OF VALENCIENNES.

In the name of the French Republic.

Art. 1. The garrison of Valenciennes shall surrender prisoners of war, and march out with all the honours of war: being arrived on the glacis of the gate of Mons, they shall lay down their arms, and in 48 hours after the signing of the present capitulation, they shall be conducted with an escort to the first post of the Imperial and Dutch armies.

II. The garrison shall give their parole not to serve against the French army, till the garrison shall be exchanged with equality of numbers, and equality of rank.

III. As soon as the present capitulation shall be signed, the troops of the Republic shall take possession of the Mons and Tournay gates, at each of which shall be posted a battalion of grenadiers.

IV. All the effects belonging to the emperor or the garrison, such as artillery, ammunition, and provisions, magazines of all kinds, money, papers, memorials, plans, instructions relative to the fortifications and mines, shall be faithfully delivered and explained to the troops of the Republic, without the least reserve.

V. To that end an officer of engineers, one of artillery, a war commissary, and a staff officer shall be chosen, to whom the above mentioned articles shall be fully delivered.

VI. The whole garrison shall retain their baggage, and the necessary horses shall be furnished them for transporting the same.

VII. All the emigrants and deserters shall be delivered up to the troops of the Republic.

VIII. The garrison of Valenciennes shall be victualled until their arrival at their respective advanced posts.

IX. Till the moment of the departure of the garrison, no one, whether military or burgher, shall be allowed to go out of the fortress, excepting the officers employed in making the inventories of the articles contained in the fortress.

X. The sick and wounded of the different corps in the garrison shall be treated and attended with the known humanity of the French nation, and as soon as they shall be cured, they shall be conducted to the advanced posts of the armies to which they belong, they conforming themselves to the articles of capitulation, and waggons shall be furnished for such as can immediately follow their corps.

Head-quarters before Valenciennes 27th August, the second year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

Additional Articles.

I. The magistrates, having been obliged to except the posts with which they have been invested since the old magistrates left the city, and having always conducted themselves well as to what concerned the public welfare, shall be in no wise molested, no more than the peaceable inhabitants, and they shall be left to the enjoyment of their properties.

Answer. This article, not being of a military competency, shall be referred to the representatives of the people, who will take it into consideration, and will ordain as justice requires.

II. The inhabitants who for some months have abandoned the town through fear, shall be at liberty to return within the term of six months, and in the mean time their goods, furniture, and effects, shall remain under the safe-guard of the law, and their friends, housekeepers or servants, who shall have the guard of them.

Answer. Referred to the decision of the representatives of the people.

III. The guarantee of the quiet possession to every one of their property, moveable and immoveable effects.

IV. The debts contracted by the garrison shall be paid by his majesty the emperor as soon as possible, conformably to the proclamation to that effect, signed by General Van Cammeller, commander of the garrison, and the war commissary, Lukswal.

The general commanding the army of the French republic, expects that General Van Cammeller shall employ his endeavours to obtain a speedy payment of the said debts.

Lastly, That the garrison shall march out of the fortress on Saturday, the 30th of August, between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Answer. Agreed to.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2.

An intercepted letter from the Neapolitan ambassador in Vienna, Marquis de Gallo, to Armfeldt, has been communicated to the court, by which is rendered manifest the protection which was given Armfeldt by the court of Naples.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.

The instructions of the cabinet of St. James's arrived here yesterday, by the English post, by which the British men of war and privateers are ordered not to detain ships bound from France, laden with corn and flour.

This measure puts the continuation of the good understanding between Denmark and England beyond all doubt. These instructions have excited upon our exchange, and every where, a great deal of joy and satisfaction.

It is said that the fleet anchored in the outer road is to be unrigged and put up in harbour on the 19th inst. and the Swedish fleet will then return to Carlserona.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

For the completion of the army of the empire, the Duke of Saxe Teschen, has corresponded with the Bishop of Spires, who says, his country is ruined already, and that he can furnish no contingency to the army.

The Circle of Franconia seems also very averse to these measures, and the answer of the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, has been fully negative. He says, he has made such sacrifices already, as far exceed the expences of a contingency; his troops have rendered eminent services, the expences for retaking Frankfort and Mentz, have not been made good yet; there is no army of the Empire, for the few contingencies that are furnished, do not deserve such appellation. Besides it was agreed, that the furnishing of troops should be bought with ready money.

The war in Poland, excited by the common enemy, in order to prevent his majesty from defending the Empire, fully dispensates him from it. Finally, his majesty thinks himself entitled to declare, that if all States had done as much as he had done, the country would have been saved.

BOIS LE DUC, Sept. 8.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, the Austrian general Beaulieu, and the Duke of York, held a conference in this town, relative to the new treaty concluded between the courts of Vienna and London, according to which the Austrian army, now under Gen. Clairfayt, is to act at the pleasure of the maritime powers.

The strength of the French army in the Low countries is said to be as follows; 15,000 men near Breda, 15,000 near Bois le Duc, 30,000 under general Pichegru near Nimeguen, 70,000 under general Jourdan near Maestricht. The French expect moreover a reinforcement of 50,000 men.

COBLENTZ, Sept. 1.

The head quarters of M. de Mollendorff are still at Creutzarch.

The French have not more than 18,000 men at Treves, and are far from numerous either at Saar, Louis, Saarbruck, or on the Bliese: The greatest part of their forces have marched towards Luxembourg.

A French officer, who deserted, assures us, that their army of the Moselle has received orders to attack the fortress of Luxemboug, and that the communication between that place and the army of the Meuse, is entirely cut off.

A very heavy cannonade was heard on the 29th ult. from the whole length of the line from the Saar to Liege. It was imagined in consequence that the French had made some great movement in the province of Luxembourg.

Sept. 10.

This day the Imperialists have thrown a bridge of boats over the Rhine above this place. The Prussian magazines have been augmented considerably: every thing is otherwise still; we are waiting with anxiety the result of the approaching attack on Treves.

HERVE, Sept. 9.

We expect to hear of important events very shortly. All the armies are in motion. The pontoons are in readiness, and a great number of pioneers have been sent to the Chartreuse near Liege. We have also this moment heard that the armies of the Richelle, Bombag, Fourou, &c. are broken up, and the troops are preparing to cross the Meuse.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Sept. 9.

The orders for marching that the armies had received some days past have at length been put in execution. On the 7th orders were given for striking the tents with all possible secrecy, and yesterday morning, six squadrons of Cobourg, six of Zeschwitz, two battalions of Stain, two of the grand Duke, two of Antony, Esterhazy, and two of Ginlay, marched under the command of Gen. Alvinzy, which were afterwards joined by the corps under Gen. Werneck, and that of Gen. Kray. The first mentioned have a very considerable train of artillery, and will, with all possible expedition, cross the Meuse in order to enter the Belgic provinces.

MAESTRICHT, Sept. 11.

Every thing has been in motion here since Monday last. On that day twelve squadrons and eight battalions, commanded by Gen. Alvinzy, came and encamped under the cannon of our ramparts. This day 4000 Bohemian recruits arrived here to complete the Austrian battalions. It is said that a very considerable reinforcement is expected. We are assured that the army will pass the Meuse this night or to-morrow morning.

The day before yesterday part of the garrison of Conde passed by this place in the way to Germany.

HAMBRO, Sept. 11.

Last week arrived in the river Elbe, the English frigate Iris, of 32 guns, having on board the third transport of British subsidies for the Court of Berlin, consisting of 225,000l. sterling in Spanish dollars.

FLUSHING, Sept. 13.

Admiral Kingsbergen, with his fleet, composed of six Dutch line of battle ships, and several frigates, is still in the roads, as well as Admiral Hervey, with a 44, four British frigates, and a floating battery, commanded by Capt. Savage. Lord Mulgrave's corps is encamped near West Chappel, Soutelande and Zoubourgh in this island; but the transports which carried them thither, remain still in the road.

WOUDRICHEM, Sept. 13.

On Thursday a strong French patrole, of about 500 cavalry, and some chasseurs, penetrated as far as Capelle, Walwyk and Spraang, and forced the Dutch troops posted in those places, consisting of the Hussars of Hekeren, and the cavalry of Beon, to fall back. Part of these retreated to Heusden, and the rest to Gertruydenberg. The French, after having carried off some horses and effects, returned, and the posts were again occupied by our troops. The Dutch head quarters are at Raamsdonk.

HAGUE, Sept. 6.

Our horizon seems to clear up a little. Breda is not besieged, and the French have informed the Duke of York of the repeal of the decree by which no quarter was to be given to the English and Hanoverians.

Sept. 14.

The head quarters of the troops of the states have been removed from Raansdonk to Gorinchem.

By private letters we learn, that the head quarters of the French, which were at Oosterhout, have been removed from thence towards the vicinity of Bois le Duc.

HAARLEM, Sept. 14.

By different letters from Bois-le- Duc it appears that on Friday and Saturday last the French appeared within sight of that garrison, but not within the reach of cannon shot. They afterwards fell back, but came in greater numbers in the environs, and daily attacks are made by the respective advanced posts. It appears to be decided that the posts of Boxel, and the other places on the Dommel, are to be maintained, for which purpose some English cavalry arrived in Boxel on Saturday last. The English army is also in motion, but their destination is not yet known. The bridge that had been thrown over the Meuse, at Bockhoven, is removed to Ravestyn.

AMSTERDAM, September 17.

The French having withdrawn their troops, from the environs of Breda, and assembled a very considerable force near Bois le Duck, attacked the English and Hanoverian armies encamped on the heath between that place and Grave, on Sunday evening the 15th instant. The action lasted all that evening, and was renewed the next morning, the particulars of this affair, which was very decisive, are not well known, and the accounts received this day are so various and so extremely unfavourable to the English and Hanoverians, that I shall rather wait till we receive the authentic circumstances, than give perhaps groundless alarm to so many families interested in the fate of our brave countrymen. It is certain that the Duke of York's army has retreated to Grave, and will probably cross the Meuse to Nimeguin, in Dutch Guelderland.

The Hanoverian army and one British regiment are said to have suffered most in this action,

The English funds fell here this day on this intelligence. To morrow private letters will bring us further particulars. Mean while, I can only assure you, that the accounts received this day, even from the Hague, are very alarming, and that we are under the greatest consternation for the fate of these provinces. Since the capture of Valenciennes and Conde, the enemy have immense force on our frontiers. It appears that they have abandoned the idea, if such were ever their plan, of penetrating by Breda, where, independant of the three line of fortresses, they would have infinitely more obstacles to encounter than by the way of Bois-le Duc and Grave, from whence the passage of the Meuse into Guelderland is attended with less difficulty. To-morrow intelligence is expected from Gen. Clairfayt's army.

STATE PAPER.

(The following is the copy of a note which has been transmitted by the English Ministers to the imperial Court.)

Because it is not equitable that the states of Austria alone should bear the expences of the war, England, through unforeseen circumstances, finding itself disengaged from other alliances, it is the intention of the King of Great-Britain,

I. That during the present and the succeeding campaigns, subsidies will be granted for 100,000 men.

II. The above mentioned ministers of Great Britain, are furnished with the full powers for negociating for the capital of this subsidy.

III. They will charge themselves with the incidental expences.

IV. That conquests will be made in common.

V. That Arch-Duke Charles shall be invested with the principal command, if he chuses to accept of it.

VI. That England will be bound as a principal for the payment of the subsidy—notwithstanding a third part of it is chargeable to Holland.

The English ministers add, that they hope this conduct will tend to effect a closer and more permanent alliance between the house of Austria and the Maritime powers, an event which has been long wished for, and that, in respect to the importance of the Emperor's concern to prevent an incursion of the French into Italy, England, through those motives alone, would continue the payment of the subsidy to the King of Sardinia.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

By the last accounts from Poland, it appears that the insurrection in South Prussia continues to be more serious. The insurgents in many places are provided with artilery; they seal their acts with a seal similar to that of Kosciusko; and their principal rendezvous are the districts of Rava, Cujavia, and Lentschutz. Colonel Szekuli, who has falsely been stated to have been killed, has left the environs of Warsaw with 6000 men to reduce them.

All the insurgents of South Prussia found in arms are to lose their lives, and their property is to confiscated.

September 22.

We are sory to hear, by our private letters from the army, that the Dutch do not seem to have afforded that kind and ready assistance to our troops upon many occasions, which might have been expected from an army of one country sent to another for the purpose of defending it.

The intelligence of the raising the siege of Warsaw is fully confirmed, and the King of Prussia marched from before that city on the 11th inst. to Rasczint, where the army is to take an advantageous position, with a view of quelling the insurrection in South Prussia, and to save Silesia from its influence. The insurgents render themselves formidable in the extreme, and the moment they are beat in one place by the Prussian troops, and the latter turn their backs, they rise again and commit fresh and more horrible excesses.

The Prussian Gen. Ferten has signified to the King of Prussia, that he cannot afford his majesty any assistance, owing to the obstinate resistance of the Poles in Lithuania.

LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Sunday, Sept. 21.

Horse Guards, Sept. 21.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York by the right hon. H. Dundas, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

Head Quarters at Grave, Sept. 17.

SIR,

In my last letter of the 13th inst. I acquainted you, for his majesty's information, with a report, which I had just received, of the enemy's having made a movement towards Oosterwych. It appeared, however, by the account of the next day, that this corps had fallen back in the night. The same accounts confirmed by the reports of deserters, assured us, that a very considerable detachment, amounting to fifteen thousand men, had been made towards Maestricht.

On Sunday afternoon a sudden attack, in which it appeared that the enemy were in great force, was made upon all my posts of the right, and that of the Boxtel, which was the most advanced, was forced, with considerable loss to the Hesse Darmstadt troops, who occupied it.

As the line of my out-posts upon the Domel could not be maintained, while the enemy were in possession of Boxtel, it appeared necessary to regain it: at the same time the degree of resistance which the enemy could make, would serve to ascertain whether this attack was supported by their army, with a view to a general attack, or was merely an affair of out-posts.

I therefore ordered Lieutenant Gen. Abercromby to march with the reserve during the night, with directions to reconnoitre the post at day light, and to act as he should judge best, from what he should discover of the force of the enemy.

Lieutenant General Abercromby having advanced as directed, found the enemy in such strength as left little room to doubt of the proximity of their army, and he accordingly retired, but in such good order as prevented the enemy from making any impression, altho' they followed him for some distance.

About this time I received private information on which I could rely, and which was confirmed by the observation of my patroles, and the reports of deserters, that the enemy had been reinforced by the corps which had been employed before Valenciennes and Conde.—The same information assured me also, that the column which was marching towards Maestricht, had suddenly returned towards us.

From these accounts, and what I knew of the previous strength of the enemy, it appeared that the actual force now advancing against me, and whose object could only be an attack upon my army, could scarcely be less than 80,000 men.

The hazard of an action with such very great disparity of numbers, could not but become a matter of the most serious consideration, and after the most mature deliberation, I did not think myself at liberty to risk, in so unequal a contest, his majesty's troops or those of his allies serving with them. I had the utmost reliance on their courage and discipline, and I had no doubt but that these would have enabled me to resist the first efforts of the enemy; but it could scarcely be expected that even by the utmost exertions of these qualities they would be able to withstand the reiterated attacks, which the vast superiority of the enemy would enable them to make, and which we know, from experience, is a general principle upon which they act.

Actuated by these reasons, and the further information, which I received about noon, that the enemy were marching considerable columns towards my left, in which part my position was most vulnerable, I determined on retreating across the Meuse. The army accordingly marched at three o'clock, and without any loss whatever, took up a position which had been previously reconnoitered, about three miles in front of this place, from which they crossed the river yesterday morning.

The loss in the attack upon the out posts has fallen chiefly upon the Hesse Darmstadt

troops, with some of the foreign troops newly raised for his majesty's service. I have not as yet, however received the returns.

Inclosed I send that of the British.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Total: 6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file wounded; 2 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file missing.

Capt. Bristow, of the 1st guards, taken prisoner.

Lieutenant Eustace, of the 12th foot, missing.

Captain Rutherford, of the Royal Engineers, assistant deputy, Quarter-Master-General, taken prisoner.

The light cavalry being on the advanced posts, their return has not yet been received, but their loss is very inconsiderable.

The 19th regt. was engaged, and lost several men. Their return has not yet been received.

J. H. CRAIG, Adj. Gen.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3.

DIED. Lately, in the piney woods of Pitt county, where he had resided for 40 years past, with his youngest son, who is in the 63d year of his age, Mr. William Taylor, aged 114 years. He was born either in Virginia or this state---enjoyed for many years past a perfect state of health, and on the morning of his death had set off to walk two miles to get a pair of shoes, but was seized with a fit shortly after he left home, which carried him off.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

The state of Europe, at the date of our last accounts, was nearly as follows.

The French armies on the north are pursuing their victories. The Duke of York was compelled to cross the Maese, and leave Breda and Bergen-op Zoom to be defended by their garrisons. By this retreat of the English and Dutch troops, those fortresses are left without any hope of external succour. The French have done there as they did on their own frontiers --they have passed the strong places, to reduce which would take time and delay their progress, and Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, thus left in the midst of the enemy's conquests, must follow the fate of Valenciennes and Conde. This plan of leaving strong holds behind an army is not often hazarded; and never can be safe, except when an army is greatly superior to its foes.

One of the largest divisions of the French army is near Maestricht, a strong fortified town, the taking of which will open a passage for the French to the Rhine. Should the French succeed in cutting off all communication between the Duke of York and the Austrian Cordon on the Maese, the Duke must retire to Amsterdam, and take shipping for safety.

The French now conquer by terror. The strongest garrisons surrender without resistance, to prevent the danger of a general massacre, which the French threaten in case of opposition.

Already has news arrived that Breda and Gertruydenberg have surrendered: and Bergen-op-Zoom, Rotterdam and Amsterdam will doubtless soon follow.

On the East and South, although the French do not make the same rapid progress, yet their armies are victorious in Spain and Italy. The report of the retaking of Fontarabia, rests on slight evidence: and if true, later reports by the Corvette arrived at Baltimore, state that the French have regained their advantages in that quarter.

The union of Geneva with the French Republic, is an event of consequence: not on account of any great accession of strength to France, but because it marks the progress of the general spirit of revolution in Europe.

In this latter view, the insurrection in South Prussia is an event of great magnitude. As a diversion in favour of the Poles, it is at this critical moment highly important; but as a proof of a spirit of revolt, in the heart of Europe against the present Gothic establishments, it is to be considered as highly interesting to all Europe.

Reports mention a disposition in Basle, in Switzerland to throw off the fetters of aristocracy. Whether true or not. the late proclamation of the Avoyer of Bern is a proof, that the spirit of regeneration is spreading among the Cantons, and excites the apprehensions of the present government.

In the midst of these great events, the energy of freedom begins to be displayed in discoveries and improvements in science and machines. We have published the discovery made in France of extracting fixed alkali from the chesnut. The telegraph, an instrument for conveying intelligence from place to place in a short time, is an astonishing improvement. News is now sent 200 miles in two or three hours, and dispatches sent from Paris to Lisle, and answered two or thee times in a day.

England, the strength and sinews of the confederacy against France, makes a most obstinate resistance. She is courting the continuance of the war at her expense; but it is obvious that the affairs of Europe are become so desperate, that no great combinations can be formed against any power, which can be durable. They must soon crumble to pieces. Emperors and Kings grow jealous of their subjects; and the necessity of quelling domestic troubles will disconcert all powerful operations abroad. —Even Great Britain is in a critical state, although her insular situation, and the combination of her powerful landed and mercantile interests may sustain the tottering fabric of her government longer than most of her Continental neighbours.

On the whole, we hesitate not to say, that from present and past events, we are led to believe, that the Revolution of Europe is but just commenced, and that nothing short of the Russian and Turkish Empires will restrain its progress.

Philadelphia, November 19.

[From a London Paper of the 8th September.]

STATE PAPER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America,

To the Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, the great and good Friend and Ally of the United States.

ON the intimation of the wish of the French Republic, that a new minister should be sent from the United States, I resolved to manifest my sense of the readiness with which my request was fulfilled, by immediately fulfilling the request of your government. It was some time before a character could be obtained worthy of the high office of expressing the attachment of the United States to the happiness of our allies, and drawing closer the bands of our friendship. I have now made choice of James Monroe, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near the French Republic, in the quality of Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is instructed to bear to you our sincere solicitude for your welfare, and to cultivate with zeal the cordiality so happily subsisting between us. From a knowledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence, that he will render himself acceptable to you, and give effect to our desire of preserving and advancing, on all occasions, the interest and connection of the two nations. I beseech you, therefore, to give full credence to whatever he shall say to you on the part of the United States, and most of all, when he shall assure you, that your prosperity is a part of our affection. And I pray God to have the French Republic in his holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia, this 28th day of May 1794.

(Sealed with the great seal.)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President of the United States of America.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from a Physician in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated "August 10th, 1794.

"I have not for a long time received any letter from Dr. Rush, and I wait with impatience, for his complete history of the yellow fever, late so destructive to your city. My friend Dr. Zemmerman, of Hannover, in a letter I have just received from him, speaks of his conduct in the following terms, which ought to be communicated to that excellent physician, to whom they so honorably apply."

"*La conduite du Dr. Rush, a merité, que non seulement la ville de Philadelphie mais l'humanité entière lui eleve une statue!*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated September 12, 1794.

"Two unfortunate victims (Watt and Downie) have been, by the same court who tried Messrs. Muir, Palmer, &c. just condemned to suffer death, in the next month, as follows—"To be hanged by their necks, but not till they are dead, then to be taken down, and their entrails cut out, their hearts to be burned in their sight, and their bowels thrown in their faces, their bodies to be quartered, and to be at the disposal of his Majesty." Does not horror seize your heart? Does not tears dart into your eyes? Does not indignation arrest your every sense, at reading this worse than devilish sentence, especially when you are informed that their crime is, walking in the same path for reform that Muir and Palmer walked, but, perhaps, a step farther? Such is the punishment of, or for, those who dare openly to shew their disapprobation of corrupt state craft, and diabolical priestcraft; you may view yourself happy (among all your inconveniences) that you have escaped from our house of bondage.

"We seem here, in a national view, to be fast hastening on to ruin and destruction, though it cannot be known to what extent the industry of the people may furnish "the powers that are," with money to subsidize the German butchers to extirpate the French Republicans, or to dragoon themselves into silent submission, but certain it is, that millions are leaving the land, to fill German coffers, and the industry of unborn generations is pawned to pay the interest of money borrowed for that purpose, and to keep things here as "they are."

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a white snip on his nose, his hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

For the INFORMATION of the MERCHANTS.

The committee having been notified by the Secretary of State, that the Agent of claims and appeals appointed by the President of the United States, is to embark immediately for London, and that he is authorized to bind the United States under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages, attending the prosecution of the claims of American citizens; that the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States; and that if the parties will obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts on their respective cases, the expence of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

They are of opinion that measures ought to be immediately taken, for obtaining authenticated copies of such records and proceedings, in all cases where they have not already been preserved, and will undertake to obtain them for all such of their fellow-citizens as shall, within 20 days from this date, furnish the names of the vessels and masters, the ports or places where tried or condemned, with such other information as the circumstances of the case may require.

They recommended to those who have already obtained the copies of the proceedings of the Courts, to have them examined by some persons of legal knowledge; that, if they should be found defective in any respect, the deficiency may be supplied at the same time that the other records are applied for.

In behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS FITZIMONS.

Nov. 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the cases of British captures, that Mr. Samuel Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia, is appointed to proceed to London, as Agent of claims and appeals; That the Merchants of Philadelphia, whose property has been condemned, have appointed a Committee, consisting of Thomas Fitzsimons, James Yard, Stephen Girard, James Olden, and J. Shoemaker, to confer occasionally with the Secretary of State: That copies of the letters, which have passed between the Committee and Secretary, are transmitted to the several Collectors in the United States, for the inspection of all concerned: That the Committee will adopt measures for procuring the records yet wanting, and will enter into the proper correspondents in the United States, and in the West-Indies.

The appointment of a Committee was at the desire of the Secretary of State, for the conveniency of persons at a distance. But any letters upon the subject are still to be addressed to him.

Nov. 8, 1794.

To the MERCHANTS of the United States.

AT the special request of the Secretary of State, the Committee appointed by the Merchants of Philadelphia, have undertaken to obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts in the British Islands, in the West-Indies: Bermuda, the Bahamas, and in their Colonies in North America, upon the case of American vessels, and property, tried in the Courts in any of the said Islands or Colonies.

The Committee therefore give this public notice, that all persons concerned, who have not already obtained authentic proceedings in their particular cases, may furnish the Secretary of State with the names of the vessels and masters, the places were the trial was had, the time when, and such other circumstances as the nature of the case may require.

It is deemed important that those particulars may be furnished as soon as possible.

[*The Printers of the United States, are requested to insert the above in their Newspapers.*]

By THOMAS HENDERSON, Vice-President of the State of New-Jersey.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially communicated to me, that Mr. FAUCHET, Minister of the French Republic, apprehends, from circumstances which have been experienced, that unless prompt and decisive measures are adopted in the several ports in the United States, with regard to vessels hostile to the French nation and bringing in French prizes, the 17th article of the treaty of commerce between that nation and the United States will become null—which article is expressed in the following words: "It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party and privateers freely to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or any other judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prizes of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible." AND WHEREAS, it is the duty and interest of this state, as a constituent member of the Union, with sincerity and good faith, to observe solemn stipulations—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this state carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene the said article; enjoining all officers, civil and military, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any infraction thereof. AND I DO by these presents further require the officers of the different ports within this state, to report to the executive of the state, from time to time, the conduct of any person or persons who may be guilty of any violation of the injunction aforesaid, should any such there be.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal at arms, at Trenton, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the said state the nineteenth.

THO. HENDERSON.

By the Vice President,

THO. ADAMS, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, agreeable to an order of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, mean to present a Bill to devorce me from SARAH, my wife, on the fourth Tuesday in November.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

November 4, 1794. *

WHEREAS sundry persons became purchasers of lands belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, situate in the counties of New Castle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were sold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the said Purchasers paid part of the Purchase Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the subscribers, Attornies and Agents for the Trustees of the said Pennsylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the said articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the said purchasers, or their heirs and others, who hold the said lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all such defaulters, that unless they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their respective purchases, the several tracts of lands, by them so purchased, will be again exposed to public sale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforesaid.

And all such persons as may be settled on, and hold possession of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a suit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they so hold, on applying to the subscribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 13th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very smart at his business, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating surtout, a new grey mixture coat, new cassimer plaid waistcoat, scarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed stockings, shoes tied with black riboands; also took with him, a scarlet waistcoat, two shirts ruffled at the bosom, a pair of cotton striped trowsers, and a round hat about half worn. Whoever takes up and secures the above Boy, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARTOT,
No. 276, Arch street, south.

N. B. He stole his Indentures from his Master, by which he may endeavour to pass as a free man. Nov. 17, 1794.

STOLEN on the night of the 18th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of East-Whiteland, Chester county, formerly the Cross-Keys Tavern, Lancaster road, a small Black MARE, about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, inclines to pace, has a star in her forehead, has had the ring bone on the fore right foot, also the right hind foot is white, has never been docked. Whoever secures said Mare, so that the owner shall get her again, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable charges, and THREE POUNDS for the Thief.

FREDERICK FOGLE.

October 21, 1794. *

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on said premises, a good stone house, barn and spring-house, and two small tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to several mills and houses of worship; the soil is good, and natural to either grass or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premises shewn, by applying to the subscriber on the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1795:

Sold by the Printers hereof.

NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, November 4, 1794.

A Petition from Samuel Huggins, praying, for reasons therein contained, that an Act may be passed to divorce him from Sarah, his wife, was read,

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill, to answer the prayer of his petition, on the fourth Tuesday in this month, previously advertising the substance of the bill he means to present, with a copy of this order, for two weeks in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,

† MASKELL EWING, Clk.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I, SAMUEL HUGGINS, intend to make application to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey, on the second Tuesday of their next sitting, at Trenton, for an Act to divorce me from Sarah Huggins my wife.

SAMUEL HUGGINS.

Salem County, West New-Jersey,
22d Sept. 1794. †

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and suitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on said premises, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for business, and has a good run; being situated in the intersection of the Wilmington and Chester roads, 3½ miles from West-Chester, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from several limekilns. The house, sheds, barn, stables, &c. in good repair, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of said tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out houses, a spring-house over a never failing and convenient spring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and several fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years past; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two story brick house, and lot, situate in Gay street, the lot containing 30 square perches. Indisputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderson, Norristown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the subscriber, in West Chester aforesaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near six feet high, streight made, and has a scar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the same, with two rows of buttons on the breast; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white striped linen trowsers, thread stockings, calf-skin shoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county,

A handsome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable star in her forehead, and a white spot on the end of her nose, three white feet, and white hairs on both sides her back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, trots and canters very neat and easy, and carries well, shews the blood, as to consider her of that strain, five years old past. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his Mare again, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Irwin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, above six months, will please to call at his house and settle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, Nov. 8, 1794.

I HEREBY desire all Persons not to trust my Wife Christina, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she has contracted, or may contract.

DANIEL GUENTHER, Jun.

Glasgow Forge, Montgomery county,
10th Nov. 1794. ‖

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-London township, Chester county, about 16 miles from Wilmington, and 12 from the head of Elk; containing 210 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of meadow, on the middle branch of White-Clay creek; there are on said Plantation two apple orchards, and one peach orchard, a two story log house, log barn, and spring-house, The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises,

† CALEB DAVIS,

10th Mo. 27th, 1794.

Benjamin & Joseph Leedom,

Respectfully inform their Acquaintances, and the Public in general,

THAT they have lately removed their STORE from No. 89, North Second street, to No. 12, South Water street, where they will be happy to wait upon their former Customers, as usual, and to execute such Orders as they, or any other Gentlemen, may think proper to honour them with, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all that attention and expedition the nature of the business merits. Nov. 4. *

At Germantown Academy,

Six Miles from Philadelphia,

YOUNG Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages; also, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematicks, by FREDERICK HERMAN and JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. and proper Assistants. Parents and Guardians, who choose to intrust them with the Education of their Sons and Wards, may have an opportunity of Lodging and Boarding them with either of the Masters; and may depend upon due attention being paid to the morals, health and improvement of the Young Gentlemen, in every branch of useful and ornamental Literature.

For the information of strangers, Mr. HERMAN is the established Minister in Germantown; Mr. CHAMBERS, who is lately from England, was several years Master of a Boarding-School in the neighbourhood of London; they live near the Academy, and have at present under their care, some Foreigners, and the Sons of several respectable Citizens. †

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, and 6 o'Clock in the Evening, (if not Sold before by Private Sale)

TWO contiguous PLANTATIONS, situate in East-Caln township, Chester county, adjoining Marian Forge, about two miles from Downing town, and near the Lancaster turnpike road: the one containing 100 acres; the other about 180 acres, Brandywine creek runs through a part of one, and near the other; on each of those Places are apple orchards, and other fruit; few places have so much meadow ground, about 20 acres being now in meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with little expence; the whole land is well watered by a stream which runs into Brandywine creek, and well supplied with excellent springs, flowing on different parts: these Plantations being within a mile of a lime kiln, limestone land, and wood in plenty to burn lime, may be manured without much expence, though the land is now good for raising grain. Any person may view the Premises, by applying to WILLIAM BEALE, near the land, or to the subscriber, who has a draft of the same, and who will give title to the purchaser.

EVERARD BOLTON,
No. 38, North Front street.

November 3, 1794.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was stolen from the door of a public house, in Norristown, on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, a Grey GELDING, (saddle and bridle) 14 hands and a half high, 6 years old last spring, a natural trotter, switch tail, with a wart on the near side of his tail, near the root, of the bigness of a large pea, quite perceivable; about his head are these marks commonly called flea-bitten; shod before. Any person who will apprehend the Thief, if stolen, and secure him in any jail, so that he may be brought to conviction, and deliver the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, to the subscriber, living in Norriton township, Montgomery county, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Horse, &c. &c. &c. paid by

ARNOLD VANFUSSEN.

October 18, 1794. ‡

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, south-east corner of Second and Market streets; also, a large and general Assortment of other GOODS, as usual.

October 24. ¶

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbctf.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

(If not sold before at private sale) on MONDAY, the 17th of November next, the Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, at the House of the Widow LESHER, in Germantown,

THAT beautiful SEAT and PLANTATION, late of Samuel Ashmead, Esq; deceased, containing 86 acres, and 90 perches; 55 and a half acres are pleasantly situated on the west side of the township line road, about 5 miles from Philadelphia, and one from Germantown; of this Tract, there are about 23 acres excellent wood, 6 acres watered meadow, and a good stone quarry, adjoining the lands of James Smith, and Henry Hill, Esquire---The other Tract contains 31 acres, and 10 perches, about 5 acres thereof are well timbered, and 6 acres watered meadow, situate on the opposite side of the road, and adjoining lands of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Bush, and James Logan, on which there are two stone houses, barn, cyder house, mill and press, orchard, and a well of excellent water. These two Tracts will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. It is, beyond all doubt, the most valuable of any within the same distance of Philadelphia; the rising grounds afford a beautiful and extensive prospect of the country, and at a small expence may be made one of the best Farms in the state, of the same number of acres, the road to Philadelphia being almost level, which renders it certainly one of the best situations for a Gentleman's country-seat, of any within the same distance of the city, or for a Farmer that would wish to attend the market. For terms of sale apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No. 27, North Fifth street, Philadelphia, or at his Farm, near Frankford, 6 miles from the city, or JACOB ASHMEAD, on the Premises, who will shew the same.

N. B. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, if not sold before, and a good title given. Octo. 29, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, on the night of the 28th of October last, a large Bay HORSE, between 4 and 5 years old, has a dark mane and short switch tail, white hind feet, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, is rather light built behind, goes well in gears or under the saddle, the hair a little worn off his neck by a yoke. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, shall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horse, and reasonable charges paid, on information given where the Horse may be found, by

MARY KELLE.

Gloucester county, Nov. 3, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

AN elegant new three story Frame HOUSE, and Lot, situate on a corner lot, in Bridge Town, West New-Jersey, 42 feet in front, and 26 feet deep; therewith a good convenient kitchen, stable, grain-house, a good well of water near the door. Said house and lot is within 15 yards of the Court-house, and always, ever since built, has, and is now, occupied as a tavern. For terms apply to the subscriber, in said house, or at Philadelphia every Wednesday.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland county,
West New Jersey, Oct. 4, 1794.

* SAMUEL WOOD.

N. B. Said Place may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Durham township, Bucks county, a 3 year old HEIFFER; her face, belly, and back white, and her sides black. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LONG.

October 20, 1794. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, on Monday the 6th instant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout built, and square shouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to serve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a striped red and black worsted and wool coattee, a round-about black and white linsey jacket, a waistcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowsers, a pair of blue-grey yarn stockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, calfskin shoes with square buckles, a newish wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up said Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Chester or Delaware, so that I may get him again, or brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth street,

Have just Published, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Booksellers,

Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and concise History of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embellished with a neat Engraving, Octo. 22, 1794. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, on the morning of the 9th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of stature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark bushy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one side, striped linsey waistcoat, and striped linen trowsers, old shoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the assistance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Plumstead township, Bucks county, in September last, a Sorrel MARE, with a bald face, trots and paces, and has a little white on one hind foot. She is supposed to have come from Philadelphia. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs,

Octo. 27. § MATTHEW GREER.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Published, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Chesnut street,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is subjoined an ODE, inscribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.

FROM realm to realm, with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, and wilds of snow,
Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,
Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves bestrew'd with many a mould'ring bone.
And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Mowser, deceased, late of Upper Hanover township, in Montgomery county, by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay off their respective debts to the subscribers, Administrators of said estate, on or before the 27th day of November next, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN MOWSER, } Administrators.
JACOB MOWSER, }

Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Sept. 17, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3358.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wednesday last, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States met both Houses of the Legislature, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American People became a nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country; and look forward to the riches, power and happiness, to which it seems destined: with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that, during your recess, some of the Citizens of the United States, have been found capable of an insurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our Government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the session of the year 1790, it was expedient to exercise the legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States, "to lay and collect excises." In a majority of the States, scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania, a prejudice, fostered and embittered by the artifice of men who laboured for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaints which were presented, and to relieve them, as far as justice dictated, or general convenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the discontented, did not correspond with what it deserved:—the arts of delusion were no longer confined to the efforts of designing individuals.

The very forbearance to press prosecutions was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to denounce threats against the officers employed. From a belief, that, by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain self-created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself were conforming themselves to the acts of excise, a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived, that every expectation from the tenderness which had hitherto been pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency, or irresolution in the government. Legal process was therefore delivered to the Marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in his duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at *his* person, and the personal property of the Inspector of the Revenue. They fired upon the Marshal, arrested him—and detained him, for some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged, by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process on the west side of the Allegheny mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he had served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the Inspector, seized his papers of office—and finally destroyed by fire, his buildings and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being avowed that the motives to such outrages were to compel the resignation of the Inspector—to withstand, by force of arms, the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, notified to me, that "in the "Counties of Washington and Allegheny, "in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States "were opposed, and the execution thereof "obstructed by combinations too powerful "to be suppressed by the ordinary course of "judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I fought and weighed what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be stript of its capacity to enforce the laws: Crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without controul, the friends of government were insulted, abused and over-awed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to publish the dishonour of such excesses—to encounter the expence, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps too delicate—too closely interwoven with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning the militia immediately into the field:—But I required them to be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavours to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the seventh of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of Commissioners, who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorised to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations, which had been excited in the Executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent, however, that without submission, coercion must be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power—pardon, too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the Commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by shewing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted; all of those who had committed or abetted the tumults, did not subscribe the mild form which was proposed as the attonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general, nor conclusive, to recommend or warrant a further suspension of the march of the militia.

Thus, the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of the twenty-fifth of September last.

It was a task too difficult to ascertain with precision the lowest degree of force, competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to oeconomy, and the ease of my fellow citizens, belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accomplish such an estimate. My very great reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; the Governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion an opinion which justified a requisition to the other States.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction—that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends of peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance which they ought always to receive, and, I trust, ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent; I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed, by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill-conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withholden; but every appearance assuring such an issue as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the Governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside; the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensible, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others, who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

Thirty days from the commencement of this session, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, Congress cannot be too early occupied with this subject.

Among ihe discussions, which may arise from this aspect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be submitted to Congress, it will not escape their observation, that not only the Inspector of the Revenue, but their officers of the United States in Pennsylvania, have, from their fidelity in the discharge of their functions, sustained material injuries to their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them, are strong and obvious. It may also merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this provision to the retribution of their citizens, who, though not under the ties of office, may have suffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the constitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example that he, who incurs a loss in its defence, shall find a recompence in its liberality.

While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquility, of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations; by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow citizens understand the true principles of governments and liberty; —that they feel their inseparable union: that notwithstanding all the devices which have been used to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle, displaying to the highest advantage the value of republican government, to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers; pre-eminently distinguished by being the army of the constitution; undeterred by a march of three hundred miles, over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operation, which I have experienced from the chief magistrates of the States, to which my requisitions have been addressed.

To every description indeed of citizens let praise be given, but let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constituton of the United States. Let them cherish it too, for the sake of those who, from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land. And when in the calm moments of reflection they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the un-erring truth, that those, who rouse cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the engagement which I took, when I entered into office, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." On you, gentlemeu, and the people by whom you are deputed, I rely for support.

In the arrangements to which the possibility of a similar contingency will naturally draw your attention, it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have exhibited such striking defects, as could not have been supplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Besides the extraordinary expence and waste, which are not the least of the defects—every appeal to those laws is attended with a doubt on its success.

The devising and establishing of a well regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the present session will not pass, without carrying to its full energy the power of organising, arming, and disciplining the militia; and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

As auxiliary to the state of our defence, to which Congress cannot too frequently recur, they will not omit to enquire whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies.

The intelligence from the army under the command of Gen. Wayne, is a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians north of the Ohio. From the advices which have been forwarded, the advance he has made, must have damped the ardour of the savages, and weakened their obstinacy in waging war against the United States, and yet, even at this late hour, when our power to punish them cannot be questioned, we shall not be unwilling to cement a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood.

Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of friendship been spared. The Creeks in particular are covered from encroachment by the interposition of the general government, and that of Georgia. From a desire also to remove the discontents of the Six Nations, a settlement meditated at Presq'-Isle, on Lake Erie, has been suspended; and an agent it now endeavouring to rectify any misconceptions into which they may have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again pressing upon your deliberations, the plan which I recommended at the last session, for the improvement of harmony with all the Indians within our limits, by the fixing and conducting of trading houses upon the principles then expressed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The time which has elapsed since the commencement of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuniary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt. It is believed that the result is such, as to encourage Congress to consummate this work without delay. Nothing can more promote the permanent welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our constituents: indeed, whatsoever is unfinished of our system of public credit, cannot be benefited by procrastination, and as far as may be practicable we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt, which must ultimately endanger all governments.

An estimate of the necessary appropriations, including the expenditures into which we have been driven by the insurrection, will be submitted to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

In subsequent communications, certain circumstances of our intercourse with foreign nations, will be transmitted to Congress, however, it may not be unseasonable to announce, that my policy in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world—To observe treaties with pure and absolute faith—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality—to explain what may have been misapprehended,—and correct, what may have been injurious to any nation, and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon justice being done to ourselves.

Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations, to spread his holy protection over these United States, to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our constitution—to enable us at all times to root out internal sedition, and put invasion to flight—to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which his goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of this government being a safe guard to human rights.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, November the 19th, 1794.

Congress of the United States.

SENATE,

November 21, 1794.

Ordered, That Mr. King, Mr. Elsworth, and Mr. Izard, the committee who drafted the address to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the session, wait on him to know at what time and place it will be convenient for him that it should be presented; and the President of the United States acquainted them, that he would meet the Senate to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own house, for that purpose.

November 22d, 1794.

This day, the Senate waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE receive with pleasure, your speech to the two Houses of Congress; in it we perceive renewed proofs of that vigilant and paternal concern for the prosperity, honour and happiness of our country, which has uniformly distinguished your past administration.

Our anxiety, arising from the licentious and open resistance to the laws, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, has been increased by the proceedings of certain self-created societies, relative to the laws and administration of the government; proceedings, in our apprehension, founded in political error, calculated, if not intended, to disorganize our government, and which, by inspiring delusive hopes of support, have been influential in misleading our fellow-citizens in the scene of insurrection.

In a situation so delicate and important, the lenient and persuasive measures which you adopted, merit and receive our affectionate ap-

probation: these failing to procure their proper effect, and coertion having become inevitable, we have derived the highest satisfaction from the enlightened patriotism, and animating zeal with which the citizens of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia have rallied round the standard of government, in opposition to anarchy and insurrection.

Our warm and cordial acknowledgments are due to you, Sir, for the wisdom and decision with which you arrayed the militia, to execute the public will, and to them, for the disinterestedness, and alacrity, with which they obeyed your summons.

The example is precious to the theory of our government, and confers the brightest honour upon the patriots who have given it.

We shall readily concur in such farther provisions for the security of internal peace and a due obedience to the laws, as the occasion manifestly requires.

The effectual organization of the militia, and a prudent attention to the fortifications of our ports and harbours, are subjects of great national importance, and, together with the other measures you have been pleased to recommend, will receive our deliberate consideration.

The success of the troops under General Wayne, cannot fail to produce essential advantages. The pleasure with which we acknowledge the merits of that gallant General and army, is enhanced with the hope that their victories will lay the foundation of a just and durable peace with the Indian tribes.

At a period so momentous in the affairs of nations, the temperate, just, and firm policy that you have pursued in respect to foreign powers, has been eminently calculated to promote the great and essential interest of our country, and has created the fairest title to the public gratitude and thanks.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

November 22d, 1794.

THE PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Among the occasions, which have been afforded, for expressing my sense of the zealous and stedfast co-operation of the Senate, in the maintenance of government; none has yet occurred, more forcibly demanding my unqualified acknowledgments, than the present.

Next to the consciousness of upright intentions, it is the highest pleasure to be approved by the representatives of a free nation. With the satisfaction therefore, which arises from an unalterable attachment to public order, do I learn, that the Senate discountenance those proceedings which would arrogate the direction of our affairs, without any degree of authority derived from the people.

It has been more than once the lot of our government, to be thrown into new and delicate situations; and of these, the insurrection has not been the least important. Having been compelled at length to lay aside my repugnance to resort to arms, I derive much happiness, from being confirmed by your judgment in the necessity of decisive measures, and from the support of my fellow citizens of the militia, who were the patriotic instruments of that necessity.

With such demonstrations of affection for our constitution—with an adequate organization of the militia—with the establishment of necessary fortifications—with a continuance of these judicious and spirited exertions, which have brought victory on our Western army—with a due attention to public credit, and an unsullied honour towards all nations, we may meet, under every assurance of success, our enemies from within and from without.

G. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 20.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's speech—Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The following resolution was moved and agreed to—That it is the opinion of this committee, that a respectful address ought to be presented to the President of the United States, in answer to his address to both Houses yesterday—with assurance that this House will take into their serious consideration, the important matters recommended to their attention.

The committee rose and reported this resolution to the House, by whom it was adopted—and Messrs. Madison, Scott and Sedgwick, were appointed a committee to prepare the address.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain for the session, on counting the ballots, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green was re-elected.

The papers received from the President were then read by the Clerk—they are numbered from one to twelve—and principally relate to the western insurrection—Dispatches from General Wayne, received in the recess, &c.

Adjourned.

November 21.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of I. R. Livingston.

The House made further progress in the reading of the communications from the President.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the President's speech.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved a resolution to the following purport:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That provision ought to be made by law for continuing in the service a portion of the militia of the United States, to be stationed in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, for such period as shall be found necessary to secure the execution of the laws.

Mr. Giles said, he would certainly not oppose the motion; but he hoped that when the committee contemplated should report a bill, they would be able to give every information relative to the situation of the Western counties. He was sensible that dispatch was necessary, as the provision was required to be completely enacted within thirty days; but he wished for information to determine what force would be required, and for how long a time they would probably be wanted.

Mr. Dayton agreed, that information would be wanted to determine the number of troops that would be required; but if there existed an opinion that no provision of the kind is necessary, the business should be opposed in its present stage. For his part he was fully convinced that something was necessary. As to information, he wished it to come officially to the House, rather than through any committee.

Mr. Sedgwick hoped the motion would be agreed to. He had information sufficient at the present time to convince him, that it was necessary a force should be stationed; it would be a subject of future enquiry what force would be necessary.

Mr. Nicholas said, that from information he had of persons from the Western Counties, he believed that some force should be stationed there. There were a number of persons still lurking about, who had not returned to their homes since the breaking out of the disturbances.

Mr. Fitzsimons wished the motion agreed to. The House are in possession, he conceived, of sufficient information to pass the resolution. When the bill comes before them, the force required, and the term of service, would become objects of consideration. Some members have information on this subject which they no doubt will communicate. The business presses.

Mr. Murray made mention of a letter received from a General officer, dated the 13th [November] which states that 1000 of the insurgents have gone down the Ohio unarmed, and that 300 armed had crossed the Ohio, and declared it as their intention to return as soon as the army should retire.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, reported and agreed to by the House, and Messrs. Murray, Hillhouse and Giles appointed a committee to bring in a bill.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the President's speech, and resolutions to the following purport were reported to the House and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the better organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia; and making further provision for calling them forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Distinct committees, each of five, were appointed on the two sections of the above, the one to provide for the organization, &c. the other for its being called forth.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a further provision for the gradual reduction of the public debt.

Messrs Smith, Ames, Fitzsimons, Duval and Nicholas, were appointed the committee for that purpose.

Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the proper officer to give information relative to the progress made in the fortifications directed by law.

A committee of two was appointed to communicate this resolution to the President.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as relates to the subject of opening trading houses, to cultivate an intercourse with the Indian tribes, be referred to a committee.

The committee was appointed.

A motion was also brought forward to provide an indemnification for the sufferers by the Western Counties disturbances; but was withdrawn from before the committee of the whole, with an intention of laying it on the table of the House, as some members requested time for consideration before the business was acted upon.

A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from the Governor of New York, enclosing an exemplification of an act of the Legislature of that state, ratifying the amendment relative to the powers of the judiciary proposed at the last session of Congress to the constitution of the United States.

Adjourned

Monday, November 24.

After reading and referring several petitions, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, and took into consideration the reported draft of an address to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both houses. The several amendments proposed to this report, (some of which were agreed to) occasioned debates which continued till past three o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Translated for the Aurora from the Paris Moniteur.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 11.

Bernard of Santee, President.

The President—A letter in English has just now been delivered to me; the translation, which was joined, announces that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America sends a stand of colours, in order to be placed in the hall of the National Convention, on the side of the French colours. It is brought by an officer of the United States.

The Convention orders him to be admitted.—The American officer enters the bar amidst universal shouts of applause: he carries a standard, the colours of which are the same as those of our standard of liberty, with the only difference, that a blue field is interspersed with stars.

He presented the two following pieces, which were read by a Secretary:

The Minister of the United States of America, to the President of the National Convention.

Paris, 23d Fructidor (Sept. 11) the 2d of the French Republic, one and year indivisible.

Citizen President, the Convention having decreed, that the colour of the American and French Republics should be united and stream together in the place of its fittings, as a testimony of the union and friendship which ought to subsist for ever among the two nations, I thought that I could not better manifest the deep impression which this decree has made on me, and express the thankful sensation of my constituents, than by procuring their colours to be carefully executed, and in offering them in the name of the American people to the Representatives of the French nation.

I have had them made in the form lately decreed by Congress, and have trusted them to Captain Barney, an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by sea, in the course of our revolution. He is charged to present and to depose them on the spot which you shall judge proper to appoint for them. Accept, Citizen President, this standard, as a new pledge of the sensibility, with which the American people always receive the interest and friendship, which their good and brave allies give them; as also of the pleasure, and ardor with which they seize every opportunity of cementing and consolidating the union and good understanding between the two nations. (Applauded.)

Speech of Captain Barney, bearer of the colours.

Citizen President.

Having been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to carry to the National Convention the flag demanded of him; the flag, under the auspices of which I had the honour to fight against our enemy during the war which has assured our Liberty and Independence. I discharge this honourable duty with the most lively satisfaction, and deliver it to you.——Henceforth suspended on the side of that of the French Republic, it will become the symbol of the union which subsists between the two nations, and last, I hope, as long as the freedom, which they have so bravely conquered, and so wisely consolidated.

N———. The citizen who has just spoken at the bar is one of the most distinguished sea-officers of America. He has rendered great services to the liberty of his country, and he could render the same to the liberty of France. I demand that this observation be referred to the examination of the committee of public safety, and that the fraternal embrace be given to this brave officer. (Applauded.)

Several voices. The fraternal embrace. (Decreed.)

The officer went up with the flag to the chair of the President, and received the fraternal embrace, amidst unanimous acclamations and applauses.

Mathieu.—One of our colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republic. I second the reference of this observation to the committee of public safety. (Decreed.)

GENEVA, September 25.

The Syndics and Council of this Republic, having taken into their consideration, by desire of the Revolutionary Committee, the order of the States of Holland and West Friesland, of the 15th of August last, by which the orders of the 18th of February and the 21st of March, for sequestring the goods, effects, money, and merchandize of the French, have been extended to the inhabitants of Geneva, whose property in Holland has been in like manner sequestrated, having published a Proclamation, in which they express themselves in the following manner:

"Considering that it is their duty to prevent the Citizens of the Republic of Geneva from experiencing even a temporary inconvenience, the Syndics and Council, without authorising reprisals until the States of Holland and West Friesland order the execution of their decree, command provisionally all merchants, bankers, and other persons in Holland, to lodge in the hands of the Secretaries of the Council at the Chancery, within a week from the date hereof, an exact statement of what they owe to the Dutch, and order them not to pay such debts, under a penalty equal to the debt, or to the sum that may be paid.

"Syndics and Council further forbid every person, who has drawn upon Holland, and whose draft has not yet been honored, to reimburse the bearer of such draft without the permission of the Council.

"Indorsers of bills of exchange are not included in the present Proclamation.

(Signed) "The Syndics and Council."

LONDON, Sept. 25.

General Vaughan is said to be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief in the West Indies. Sir Charles considered his mission as at an end, when the French islands were taken, and nothing but the very critical situation, in which the mortality among the troops, and the want of reinforcements, placed his conquests, would have induced him to remain so long as he has done.

Lord Hood's health has been impaired by the long and hard service which he has undergone in the reduction of Corsica. His lordship has gone to Pisa, and every friend to his country will earnestly hope for the speedy establishment of his health, and his return to the duties of his profession, which he so ably discharges.

The Duke of Saxe Tefchen has made the following official return of the troops under his command:

Of the army of the Empire. Horse, 9,129——Foot, 55,179.——Austrians. Horse, 5,383——Foot, 24,783—Total 94,535.

In this statement the corps of General Blankenstein, and the Prussian auxiliaries, under the Hereditary Prince of Hohenloe, are included. But the militia of Subia which is almost wholly put upon the footing of regulars, is not comprised in it. The Prussian army consists altogether of sixteen regiments of infantry, 85 squadrons of horse, of the first battalion of guards, one battalion of fusileers, and about 1600 artillery men. The whole combined force of the Rhine consists therefore of about 150,000 men.

An Imperial officer, at Rotherberg, upon the Neckar, has advertised in the German newspapers, for as many of the French emigrant clergy, as may chuse, to be employed as gardeners.

A Biography of Robespierre has appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus, "This extraordinary man left no children behind him—except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th ult. states the melancholy circumstance of three towns, situate between Angore and Eidrum, having been swallowed up, the 3d of July, by an earthquake. One of these places, Tichogram, contained upwards of 5000 houses, Amasia, another of them, a still greater number, and the third, Angrim, near 4000. It is added, that out of 100,000 souls, which they contained, not more than one tenth escaped; the remainder perished. This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

The harvest and vintage in Portugal this year have the best report. The grapes are in great plenty and fine; so that they expect a very great produce.

The harvest has been got in so early this autumn, that the farmers are already sowing their wheat and rye. The late rains have been of infinite service to the fallow land.

Advices brought by the ex-nobles, who have arrived within these two days from La Vendee, that the Chouans are 80,000 strong, and had lately gained several advantages, and taken several places in Upper Bretagne.

On the 13th inst. the French advanced with about 1000 hussars, to within sight of the town of Bois-le-Duc, and covered themselves with some wood which was near—but after a short cannonade, they were obliged to retreat.

A great number of fugitives from Bois-le-Duc, arrived at the Hague on the 18th inst. and stated, that the French had already approached the avenue called Steenweg, which is quite close to that fortress.

The richest Portuguese East-Indiaman, whose cargo is estimated at 4,000,000, of florins, has been taken by the French, and carried into the Isle de France.

September 26.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival, in the forenoon, of Mr. Basilico, one of his majesty's messengers, at the Horse-Guards, with dispatches from his royal highness the Duke of York, whose head quarters he left on Monday last. The army under the command of his royal highness was posted about six miles from Nimeguen. No fresh information had been received respecting the operations of the enemy, but there is every reason to suppose, they will endeavour to penetrate into Holland by the way of Bois-le-Duc. We have already stated, that that place is rendered strong from the overflowing of the Meuse; but as the season is so far advanced, there is cause to apprehend that the enemy taking advantage of, and relying upon the superiority of their numbers, may ravage the interior country, without laying siege to the frontier garrison. Further information is, however, necessary, to support this supposition, as no intelligence to that effect, has yet been received.

Wednesday upwards of a thousand horse, consisting of detachments from the Oxford Blues, Queen's Light Horse, &c. embarked at Blackwall, in thirteen transports, for the continent.

The British Guards are always the most distinguished in every post of honour and danger. A detachment of them was ordered, in conjunction with some other troops, amounting in all to about 3000, to dislodge the enemy on the 14th from Boxtel. This gallant band was surrounded by 25,000 of the enemy, but successfully cut their way through, and rejoined the main army.

When it is considered that our troops may be obliged to keep the field the greatest part of the ensuing winter, we doubt not but the justice and liberality of the nation, will be as ready this year to contribute to their comforts as they were the last.

General Symes died of a locked jaw, occa-

honed by the wounds which he received in the late unfortunate attack on the French at Guadaloupe.

On the 12th inst. an Engliſh convoy of 33 merchant ſhips, and eight ſhips of war, from Corſica, bound to Gibraltar, and thence further to the northward, paſſed by Malaga. Among theſe ſhips there was one ſhip of the line and two frigates, under French Royal Colours.

By the laſt Corunna mail we have advice, that the Manillla Flotilla is ſafe arrived at Cadiz, with ten millions and an half of ſpecie, on the King's account. The Flota from Buenos Ayres, is ſhortly expected.

BOSTON, Nov. 15

FEDERALISM OF VERMONT.

A motion was lately made in the Legiſlature of Vermont, cenſuring the exciſe law, aprobating the oppoſition to it by the Whiſky boys, and charging the Preſident with a ſtretch of power in calling out the militia to ſuppreſs the inſurgents, and urging the Governor's repreſentation to Congreſs of their ſentiments. This motion was carried. The next day, a motion was made, expreſſive of the danger of Democratic Societies, that their exiſtence threatened ſerious conſequences to the exiſting Government, and that every good Citizen and Legiſlator, ſhould uſe their utmoſt endeavours to deſtroy them. This was withdrawn to give place to another "That the vote of the preceding day ſhould be eraſed from the records;" which was carried by a large majority,

In conſequence a mob collected and burnt Mr. Samuel Paine (who ſeconded the ſecond motion) in effigy. The election for Federal Senator ſucceeded four days after, and Paine was choſen.

The Vermont election for Governor, was ſimilarly conteſted. At the cloſe of the poll, Gov. Chittendon had 2623 votes—Judge Tichnor 2000—others 423. --Majority for Chittendon, 119 only.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

By requeſt of his Excellency the Governor General of the colony of ESSEQUEBO and DEMERARY, the ſubſcriber informs all thoſe who intend for this colony, to bring certificates from the Cuſtom-Houſe where they clear out, in what country and place they were born; otherwiſe they will not be permitted to remain in the colony.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

DEMERARY, Oct. 6th, 1794.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.

Departed this life, at his ſeat, near Princeton, on the 15th inſt. in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age, the REV. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, Preſident of the College of New Jerſey. His accomplihments as a man of Genius, the Scholar, the Chriſtian, the Divine and the Stateſman, are too well known to need repetition; few men have filed the ſeveral places he held in life with greater dignity, or with more eminent and extenſive uſefulneſs.

Extract from the Log book of the ſchooner Sally, Capt. John Loring, from Halifax.

"On Tueſday morning 11th Nov. in about lat. 42. N. and long. 47. ſaw a veſſel in great diſtreſs, which on coming up with proved to be the ſhip Polly, lately commanded by Capt. John Mather, from St. Domingo to New-York, and which ſailed from thence for London on 21ſt Oct. laſt; was unfortunate enough to ſave the paſſengers and two ſeamen, and in a ſhort time after diſcovered the ſhip to ſink; a man was drowned in endeavouring to get into the boat, and another died of a fever on board the Sally.

"The Ship William, Capt. Thomas Phipps, bound to Amſterdam, foundered in the ſame gale with the Polly, and the whole of the crew periſhed."

November 24.

At a meeting of a reſpectable number of Citizens at Hunter's Hotel, on Friday evening the 21ſt inſt. for the purpoſe of a proper candidate to repreſent this diſtrict, in the next Congreſs.

COMFORT SANDS in the Chair.

Reſolved, On the opinion of the meeting, that the conduct of Mr. John Watts, our preſent repreſentative in Congreſs, has been ſuch in the different public ſtations he has filled, as juſtly to entitle him to the approbation and full confidence of his fellow Citizens.

Reſolved, That the electors convened in this meeting will unanimouſly ſupport Mr. Watts at the enſuing election, as a candidate, to repreſent this diſtrict in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That a general meeting of the friends to this nomination be held at Hunter's Hotel on Friday evening next, the 28th inſt. at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Meeting.

COMFORT SANDS, Chairman.

NEW MANUFACTORY.

They write from Wilſonville on the falls of the Walenpapack, that the Duck Manufactory, belonging to Judge Wilſon, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has had its firſt loom erected and eſſayed, under the direction of Mr. Davenport, the patentee; that the quality of the duck gave great ſatisfaction: that the manufactory is 166 by 44 feet, 86 feet high, and the mill race 400 feet long; that the whole machinery is nearly finiſhed, and the work, in all its branches, will ſhortly be put in operation; that the proſpect is flattering, from its natural ſituation, for the carriage of hemp thither by the Suſquehannah, &c. and its manufactures from thence to Philadelphia by the Delaware, and to New-York by Winſor and the North River; that 200 children, from five to twelve, may be employed, and that 9000 pieces of duck, or 360,000 yards may be ſpun and wove annually.

Philadelphia, November 26.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from Victor Hugues, the commiſſary from the National Covention to the leeward iſlands.

Port de la Liberte (Point a Petre) 19th Vendemaire, October 10.

You have already been informed of the ſucceſs which attended in this quarter of the world, the arms of our dear country. The triumphs which were announced to you, were but a ſpecimen of what was to be expected. I communicate to you to-day, not as formerly, a complete route of our enemies, but the bloodleſs capture of a whole army, of a ſtrongly entrenched camp; in a word, of an affair which I hope will prove deciſive of the ſtate of this iſland.

We could eaſily perceive from the inactivity of our enemies, that they were waiting for reinforcement with which they intended to waſh off their paſt ignominy, and to ſtrike a well directed blow. This we have prevented.

The 7th of this month (28th September, we embarked our troops at two different places, and landed them without any oppoſition on one part, in view of the naval force of the enemy; on the other in ſpite of the fire of a Britiſh frigate which was appriſed of our expedition. The firſt and chief effect of this ſucceſs was the taking of a fort wherein we found all the ſtores of the enemy, with the defeat of the garriſon, amounting to 300 men, who were all killed, or taken and diſarmed.

Our troops divided into two columns, and amounting to near 1800 men, made ſoon, by a ſkilful march, their junction, and ſurrounded on the land ſide the camp of the enemy. The fort which we had firſt poſſeſſed ourſelves of had a command upon the ſea, ſo that we were able with its batteries to keep off the men of war lying in the road, and we cauſed the interval which was loſt between them and the coaſt by their bearing away, to be occupied by a few gun boats. By this manœuvre and with the additional operation of our other land batteries, we ſucceeded in cutting off the camp from all communication with the road. In this poſition the Britiſh commander was ſummoned to ſurrender within four hours with his army, which delay being expired no quarter ſhould be granted.

The enemy made not the leaſt ſhew of reſiſtance, and enquired immediately what ſhould be the terms of capitulation. The negociation was not long: the 10th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, I received from the Britiſh general the capitulation, of which I encloſe you a copy.

We entered the camp, where we found new ammunition, a fine park of artillery, magazines, and a great quantity of baggage. As to proviſions none were found, as we had before taken the chief depoſit, a circumſtance to which we owed the ſurrender of the camp.

By this victory we diſarmed about 1500 men, ſixty of which were officers, ſtrongly entrenched in a well fortified camp.

I do not doubt but this affair will prove deciſive of the fate of this colony, ſo that our country triumphs equally in both hemiſpheres, for we learn at this moment that our armies in Europe are every where victorious, and that Dugomier is threatening Madrld.

Our means are aſtoniſhingly increaſed; our artillery is augmented by 28 guns, amongſt which are a fine field train.

The Britiſh have given up 2500 muſquets.

VICTOR HUGUES.

CAPITULATION.

Accepted by Victor Hugues, commiſſioner delegated by the National Convention, in the name of the Republic, with Col. Graham, Brigadier Gen. commanding the Engliſh troops at the camp of Berville, and dependencies.

Art. I. In conſideration of the defence of ſaid troops, the honours of war ſhall be granted them.

II. The troops ſhall be ſent priſoners of war to England as ſoon as tranſports can be got ready.

III. The private effects of the officers ſhall be ſecured to them.

IV. A covered ſloop ſhall be granted to the General.

V. The ſick and wounded, not in a ſituation to embark on board the tranſports, ſhall be taken care of by an Engliſh ſurgeon.

VI. The artillery and magazines of all kinds ſhall be delivered to the commiſſary of war of the Republic, without damage and depredation. If any diſpute ſhould ariſe among individuals, it ſhall be amicably ſettled without contravening the preſent capitulation.

Signed GRAHAM.
Brigadier General.

October 7. Camp of Berville.

A true copy. VICTOR HUGUES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Briſtol, to his correſpondent in this city.

"I am greatly afraid our connections will be cut off; that we ſhall not be able to hear from each other; as I am afraid the unhappy diſturbance will intercept our correſpondence.

If a war ſhould commence between the two countries, I deſire you may have nothing to do with it, but as much as poſſible to live at peace with all men. Our country is in a very convulſed ſtate; the people are very uneaſy, and I dread the conſequence.

The French carry every thing before them. I believe we are involved in a war, which we ſhall not get out of very ſoon. Government have their ſpies in every town; and if any perſon ſpeaks againſt their meaſures, they are ſent to priſon; ſo that people are afraid to communicate their ſentiments to each other. I hope their blind eyes will be opened before it is too late."

Extract of a letter from a merchat in Liſbon, to his frieed in this city, Sept. 27, 1794.

"Your prices bear no proportion to ours, which every day grows worſe and worſe. American wheat is now in the market at 560 and 580, with a very low ſale. Indian corn nominal at 380; but on board we do not think more than 280 could be obtained; and the quantity coming in makes us fearful that even in the ſpring no great things will be done; at leaſt at your high prices and enormous freights, we would neither adventure ourſelves, nor encourage our friends to do it."

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Brig Good Hope, Capt. Hodgdon, 33 days from Montego Bay, which was boarded on the 25th of October, near Cape Antonio, by a French privateer brig of 16 guns, and about 80 men, ſhe was called the Liberty, on a cruiſe—they ſent on board the Good Hope the chief, ſecond mate and a boy, belonging to the Britiſh ſhip Dorſet, late Capt. Edmunds, which the French privateer had captured on the 22d do. cloſe to cape Antonio, the officers of the Dorſet, who arrived here in the Good Hope, inform, that ſhe was from Jamaica bound to London, with a valuable cargo eſtimated at £45,000 ſterling, and that ſhe mounted 10 guns, and had 17 effective men on board; they alſo inform, that Capt. Edmunds was killed early in the action, and two men badly wounded; they further ſay, that the prize, the reſt of the crew and ſome paſſengers, were ſent off for Charleſton, they alſo ſpeak highly of the polite treatment they received from the French officers—on the 30th, the Good Hope was boarded by another French privateer ſchooner from Charleſton on a cruiſe.

Saturday evening arrived the ſhip Roebuck, Capt Bliſs, in 56 days from Briſtol. On the 4th of October, in lat. 49 35, long. 15 50, fell in with the Jamaica fleet, of 80 or 90 ſail, bound to Englaud; and ſpoke the ſhip lady Mackworth—informed they were out ten weeks. On the 22d. in lat. 41 30, fell in with a fleet of French men of war, and at Meridian was ſpoke by the Fidele frigate, Capt. Barnard. One of the officers came on board, and took out all the paſſengers with their baggage, on board the Roebuck, with the Capt. and ſhip's papers. After a detention of three hours on board the frigate, they ſuffered Capt. Bliſs to return, but detained the paſſengers, and made ſail for the fleet, which conſiſted of a 94, four frigates and two armed brigs—They had taken a great number of prizes, one of which was taken in ſight, a Scotch brig from the Streights, laden with ſilks, &c. and ſaid they were ordered to remain in that latitude ſome weeks. On the 8th of November in lat. 36, 45, long. 67, 30, ſpoke the Brig John, Capt. Howland, of Boſton, from Bourdeaux bound to Baltimore, out 75 days. The John being in great diſtreſs for proviſions, Capt. Bliſs hoiſted out his boat at night, and ſent them two barrels of bread, one barrel of beef, two barrels of water and ſundry other ſtores.

The following are the names of the paſſengers taken out of the Roebuck and detained by the frigate—Meſſrs Edward Darch, and Thomas Smith, cabin. Meſſrs. James Ellis, wife and two children, G. Smith, Richard Brown, Lewis Morgan, and Bernard Oakley.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macpherſon's battalion, dated

CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON.

Nov. 14.

By the time this reaches you, I hope to be upon the march homeward, as it is expected the buſineſs for which we came here will be compleated in a day or two. You know before this time what hardſhips we have undergone, but I now aſſure you, that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I ſhould not repent of coming out.—The buſineſs has been more ſerious than I, or, I believe any one elſe who was not in the plot, had any idea of. From papers which have been found in Bradford's houſe, it appears that it has been in agitation theſe three years, and was no leſs than to overthrow the whole government of the union, and put themſelves under the protection of Great Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers were found a liſt of their names, and, I expect, all or the greater part of them will be ſecured, as all the horſe were immediately ſent in purſuit of them; and ſome parties have returned with ſeveral priſoners, and others are hourly expected. It is ſaid that there were ſeveral writs iſſued. As ſoon as the horſe return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home.

Departed this life on Saturday morning at Batſtow Iron Works, New-Jerſey, Mrs. Mary Richards, conſort of Wm. Richards, Eſq;

Departed this life at Eaſton, in Northampton county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 21ſt day of October laſt, in the 31ſt year of her age, Franconia Sitgreaves, wife of Samuel Sitgreaves, Eſq;

Roxborough, Nov. 13, 1794.

CAME to the dwelling place of the ſubſcriber, on the Ridge road, a BULL and a COW; the Bull being large, and of a light brown colour, both of his hind feet are a little white, and he has a white ſpot in his forehead. The Cow is red, has a white face, and both her hind feet, and the lower part of her tail, are white. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

* NATHAN LEVERING.

Married, at Auburn, on the 19th, ult. by the Reverend Doctor Smith, Mr. JOHN SHIELDS, of this city, to Miſs COOMBE, daughter of Thomas Coombe, Eſq. of Cheſnut Hill.

*** The Members of St. Andrew's Society are requeſted to attend their Anniverſary Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Monday the 1ſt day of December next, at one o'clock. Dinner to be on table at three. RICHARD LAKE.

Nov. 24th, 1794. Secretary.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of MARY KIRK, late of Moreland township, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, the 15th day of the Twelfth month next, a PLANTATION, ſituate in Moreland aforeſaid, about 2 miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, and joining the county line, whereon Nathaniel Samms now dwells, containing about 85 acres, with a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, and three rooms on a floor, a ſtone milk houſe, with a ſpring of good water, a barn, and good bearing orchard, and a large proportion of woodland and meadow, the whole well watered, a never failing ſtream of water running through the meadow. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

ISAAC WALTON,
DANIEL LONGSTRETH, } Executors.

The Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Eleventh Month 22. 1794. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 18th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of LEWIS STANERT, deceaſed,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, whereon ſaid deceaſed lately dwelt, ſituate in upper Dublin township, in the county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 16 miles from the city, and 2 from the Spring-Houſe tavern, containing 80 acres, 30 of which are excellent timber land, 13 of watered meadow, and the reſt arable, and in the higheſt cultivation; on which is erected a water griſt-mill, 53 by 25 feet, with 2 pair of ſtones, one of which is a burr, fitted for grinding merchantable flour, and on a good ſtream of water; ſaid mill is extraordinarily well ſituated for a ſupply of wheat, and a run of country cuſtom; there are other improvements on the premiſes, viz. a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, a well of water near the door, a ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone barn and ſtabling, a large apple orchard in full prime; the title is indiſputable. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by

JOHN STANERT,
LEWIS STANERT, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER,

November 22, 1794. *

N. B. The whole of the aboveſaid premiſes will be either ſold together, or in two ſeperate lots, the mill on one lot, and the other buildings on the other, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the ſame before the day of ſale, may apply to LEWIS STANERT, living on the premiſes.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchan and Grist MILL, all in good repair for manufacturing wheat or Indian corn, ſituate on Peneback creek, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, within 16 miles of the city, and one and a half from the old York road, together with a large and convenient ſtone houſe, a good barn and ſtables, with 60 acres of good land, well proportioned with meadow, arable, and woodland, on which are two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to ARTHUR WATTS or JOSEPH LONGSTRETH, in Bucks county, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

† JOSIAH HART.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtole from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 29th of October, a light Brown MARE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and paces, has a pretty large ſtar in her forehead, one white hind foot, 4 years old laſt ſpring, has a dark brown ſpot on her right buttock, near the bigneſs of a hand, and lately ſhod before with new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and if returned to the owner, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN JONES, Innkeeper.

Lower Mount Pelhel township, Northampton county, Nov. 17, 1794. *

WAS Left at the ſign of the General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, on the 27th of September laſt, a Black COW, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in 15 days from this date, to pay the expence of her keeping.

JOHN CRUTCHER.

Weſt Caln, Nov. 18 1794. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's on or about the 8th of Auguſt laſt, Four SHEEP. The owner is deſired to come without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

ELISHA GREEN.

Williſtown, Cheſter County †

CAME to the Plantation of Henry Houpt, in Durham townſhip, Bucks County, a Black STRAY HEIFFER, with a White ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away,

HENRY HOUPT.

Nov. 20, 1794 *

By THOMAS HENDERSON, Vice-President.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially communicated to me, that Mr. FAUCHET, Minister of the French Republic, apprehends, from circumstances which have been experienced, that unless prompt and decisive measures are adopted in the several ports in the United States, with regard to vessels hostile to the French nation and bringing in French prizes, the 17th article of the treaty of commerce between that nation and the United States will become null—which article is expressed in the following words: "It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party and privateers freely to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or any other judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time and depart, and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prizes of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible." AND WHEREAS, it is the duty and interest of this state, as a constituent member of the Union, with sincerity and good faith, to observe solemn stipulations—I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this state carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene the said article; enjoining all officers, civil and military, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any infraction thereof. AND I DO by these presents further require the officers of the different ports within this state, to report to the executive of the state, from time to time, the conduct of any person or persons who may be guilty of any violation of the injunction aforesaid, should any such there be.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal at arms, at Trenton, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the said state the nineteenth.

THO. HENDERSON.

By the Vice-President,
THO. ADAMS, Secretary.

WHEREAS sundry persons became purchasers of lands belonging to the Pennsylvania Land Company of London, situate in the counties of New Castle and Kent, on Delaware, (now in the State of Delaware) which were sold at Public Auction, at the City of Philadelphia, in the years 1765, 1770, 1773, and 1775, when the said Purchasers paid part of the Purchase Monies, and entered into articles of agreement with the subscribers, Attornies and Agents for the Trustees of the said Pennsylvania Land Company, to pay the remainder at certain times, and under certain penalties, as in the said articles of agreement is particularly mentioned: AND whereas many of the said purchasers, or their heirs and others, who hold the said lands under them, have neglected to comply with the terms of the aforementioned articles of agreement; Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all such defaulters, that unless they forthwith come and pay the monies due on their respective purchases, the several tracts of lands, by them so purchased, will be again exposed to public sale, agreeably to the terms of the articles of agreement they entered into as aforesaid.

And all such persons as may be settled on, and hold possession of lands belonging to the Company, and have not received a Title from them or their Agents, are hereby informed, that they now have an opportunity of avoiding the trouble and expence of a suit at law, by obtaining a legal Title to the lands they so hold, on applying to the subscribers, No. 301, High-Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1794.

STOLEN on the night of the 18th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of East-Whiteland, Chester county, formerly the Cross-Keys Tavern, Lancaster road, a small Black MARE, about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, inclines to pace, has a star in her forehead, has had the ring bone on the fore right foot, also the right hind foot is white, has never been docked. Whoever secures said Mare, so that the owner shall get her again, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable charges, and THREE POUNDS for the Thief.

FREDERICK FOGLE.

October 21, 1794. *

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, in Buckingham, Bucks county, a little Bay HORSE, about 14 or 15 years old, and about 14 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a white snip on his nose, his hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BETTS.

November 1, 1794. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 13th instant, an Apprentice BOY, named BENJAMIN FEURT, by trade a Taylor, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, very smart at his business, has dark brown hair, tied; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured coating surtout, a new grey mixture coat, new cassimer plaid waistcoat, scarlet ground nankeen breeches, and white ribbed stockings, shoes tied with black ribbands; also took with him, a scarlet waistcoat, two shirts ruffled at the bosom, a pair of cotton striped trowsers, and a round hat about half worn, Whoever takes up and secures the above Boy, so that his Master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN MARROT,
No. 276, Arch street, south.

N. B. He stole his Indentures from his Master, by which he may endeavour to pass as a free man. ¶ Nov. 17, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, containing upwards of 200 acres, the whole in good repair, and well laid in clover, situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the turnpike road: there are on said premises, a good stone house, barn and spring-house, and two small tenements, with a good quantity of woodland, orchard and meadow; being convenient to several mills and houses of worship; the soil is good, and natural to either grass or grain; in a healthy part of the country. The terms may be known, and the premises shewn, by applying to the subscriber on the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

11th Mo. 17, 1794. *

To be Sold at Private Sale.

The following real property, viz.

A PLANTATION and TAVERN, in West-Whiteland, Chester county, containing 60 acres of land, under good fence, and suitably divided, joining lands of James Dunwoody, Samuel Jefferis, and others. There are on said premises, 10 acres of watered meadow, 12 of wood land, and 5 of high improved clover. The TAVERN well adopted for business, and has a good run; being situated in the intersection of the Wilmington and Chester roads, 3¼ miles from West-Chester, 5 from Downings-Town, 26 from Philadelphia, and 1½ from several limekilns. The house, sheds, barn, stables, &c. in good repair, the situation pleasant and healthy.

A Plantation contigious to the above, being formerly part of said tract, containing 130 acres of land, whereon are a good convenient dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out houses, a spring-house over a never failing and convenient spring of water, 12 acres of watered meadow, 20 of good woodland, and several fields of well improved clover, nearly the whole of the upland having been well lim'd within 4 years past; 450 bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and good cyder works.

A convenient new two story brick house, and lot, situate in Gay street, the lot containing 30 square perches. Indisputable titles will be made, and moderate payments accepted. For minuter information enquire of Peter Smyth, Philadelphia, Capt. Matthew Henderson, Norristown, Montgomery county, and for terms to the subscriber, in West Chester aforesaid.

JOHN LOCKHART.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, a NEGROE MAN named JOE, about twenty-two years of age, near six feet high, streight made, and has a scar under the hair a little above his forehead; had on and took with him, a new drab coloured home made thick cloth coat, with metal buttons, and a jacket of the same, with two rows of buttons on the breast; breeches of home made jean, and a pair of blue and white striped linen trowsers, thread stockings, calf-skin shoes, and a new high-crown'd wool hat bound with tape. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ANDREW LOWREY.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said Negro, at their peril.

October 8, 1794. * 9w

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-London township, Chester county, about 16 miles from Wilmington, and 12 from the head of Elk; containing 210 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of meadow, on the middle branch of White-Clay creek; there are on said Plantation two apple orchards, and one peach orchard, a two story log house, log barn, and spring-house, The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises,

† CALEB DAVIS,

10th Mo. 27th, 1794.

BEST ENGLISH

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, south-east corner of Second and Market streets; also, a large and general Assortment of other GOODS, as usual.

October 24. ¶

Benjamin & Joseph Leedom,

Respectfully inform their Acquaintances, and the Public in general,

THAT they have lately removed their STORE from No. 89, North Second street, to No. 12, South Water street, where they will be happy to wait upon their former Customers, as usual, and to execute such Orders as they, or any other Gentlemen, may think proper to honour them with, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all that attention and expedition the nature of the business merits. Nov. 4. *

At Germantown Academy,

Six Miles from Philadelphia,

YOUNG Gentlemen are taught Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages; also, English Grammar, Geography and Mathematicks, by FREDERICK HERMAN and JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. and proper Assistants. Parents and Guardians, who choose to intrust them with the Education of their Sons and Wards, may have an opportunity of Lodging and Boarding them with either of the Masters; and may depend upon due attention being paid to the morals, health and improvement of the Young Gentlemen, in every branch of useful and ornamental Literature.

For the information of strangers, Mr. HERMAN is the established Minister in Germantown; Mr. CHAMBERS, who is lately from England, was several years Master of a Boarding-School in the neighbourhood of London; they live near the Academy, and have at present under their care, some Foreigners, and the Sons of several respectable Citizens. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Nathan Haye's mill, in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county,

A handsome dark bay MARE,

About 14½ hands high, has a remarkable star in her forehead, and a white spot on the end of her nose, three white feet, and white hairs on both sides her back, occasioned by a hurt from the saddle, trots and canters very neat and easy, and carries well, shews the blood, as to consider her of that strain, five years old past. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, so as he be brought to justice, and the owner get his Mare again, shall have the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the Mare, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ABISHAI CLARK.

Nov. 4. ¶ 6 w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of David Irwin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to

WILLIAM CLINGHAN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, above six months, will please to call at his house and settle their accounts, which will much oblige him.

* W. C.

West Fallow field township, Chester county, Nov. 8, 1794.

I HEREBY desire all Persons not to trust my Wife Christina, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts which she has contracted, or may contract.

DANIEL GUENTHER, Jun.

Glasgow Forge, Montgomery county, 10th Nov. 1794. ‖

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, on the night of the 28th of October last, a large Bay HORSE, between 4 and 5 years old, has a dark mane and short switch tail, white hind feet, of a lofty carriage, a natural trotter, is rather light built behind, goes well in gears or under the saddle, the hair a little worn off his neck by a yoke. Whoever takes up said Horse and Thief, shall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horse, and reasonable charges paid, on information given where the Horse may be found, by

MARY KELLE.

Gloucester county, Nov. 3 1794 *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, on the morning of the 9th instant, an Apprentice LAD, named JOHN ALLEN, about 16 years of age, little of stature, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, dark bushy hair, and good countenance. It is thought he had not long premiditated his elopement, as he took no cloathing with him but what he had on, viz. a light coloured cloth coat, much torn on one side, striped linsey waistcoat, and striped linen trowsers, old shoes, if any, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him home, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DAVID JARRETT.

10th Mo. 10, 1794.

N. B. He probably may, by the assistance of his friends, change his cloaths. *

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Durham township, Bucks county, a 3 year old HEIFFER; her face, belly, and back white, and her sides black. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS LONG.

October 20, 1794. *

LACHAWANNOCK.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale, to SETTLERS ONLY, on moderate terms, and a long credit.

The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country.

The main river flows through one tract of about 30,000 acres, and is, with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehannah.

Spring-Brook Creek, which, with its branches waters another tract of about 40,000 acres of good land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about 12 miles from the Susquehannah.

It affords numerous mill-seats, and in its course creates large bodies of well-watered meadow ground.

The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance.

Several mills are already erected, for the accommodation of the settlers,

Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets.

The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement.

The Susquehannah affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city.

Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance, in several places, is about 30 miles.

The proprietors, combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, to open roads, &c. and in every ten mile square, a tract of 100 acres of land is allotted for a school, and 100 acres for the first resident clergyman, of any denomination of christians. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE EDDY.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1794.

Letters directed to GEORGE EDDY, at Philadelphia, or this place, will be duly answered.

Life of Howard.

This Day is Published, by

J. ORMROD,

(Price 75 Cents)

At Franklin's Head, No. 21, Chesnut street,

A VIEW of the LIFE, TRAVELS and PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of the late *JOHN HOWARD, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.* Embellished with a striking likeness of that Citizen of the World.—By JOHN AIKEN, M. D. To which is subjoined an ODE, inscribed to JOHN HOWARD, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esquire.

FROM realm to realm, with cross or crescen crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, and wilds of snow,
Great HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.
Down many a winding step to dungeons dank,
Where anguish wails aloud, and fetters clank:
To caves bestrew'd with many a mould'ring bone,
And cells, whose echoes only learn to groan;
Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murm'ring demons hate him, and admire.

September 8. 6w.

MUSTARD SEED.

The highest price given for Mustard seed, by

Christian Hahn and Son,

At their Manufactory, No. 104 North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where they have for sale, MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE.

September 23, 1794. tbctf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, on Monday the 6th instant, a Negro LAD, named ISAAC, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout built, and square shouldered, about 19 years of age, has two years to serve; had on and took with him, a lead coloured cloth coattee, jacket and breeches, a striped red and black worsted and wool coattee, a round-about black and white linsey jacket, a waistcoat of green and black cottonade, a pair of dark cottonade trowsers, a pair of blue-grey yarn stockings, and one do. of blue and white cotton, calliskin shoes with square buckles, a newish wool hat, bound. Whoever takes up said Negro, and lodges him in either of the jails of Philadelphia, Chester or Delaware, so that I may get him again, or brings him to me, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ENOS ELDRIDGE.

October 10, 1794. *

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril

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HOFF & DERRICK,

No. 8, North Fifth street,

Have just Published, and for Sale;

And to be Sold by Messrs. Dobson, Young, Ormrod, Campbell, Stephens, Kammerer, Devies, M'Cullough, and other Booksellers;

Price 9-16ths of a Dollar,

A new and concise History of

The Revolution in France;

From its Commencement to the Execution of the Gironde Party, and the Death of the Duke of ORLEANS—Embellished with a neat Engraving, Octo. 22, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.